PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
H. P. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 780.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 201 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at A	W	Tons
SUNDAY, August.					
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Persia ..		8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan ..	10000	..		..
12th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..		11000
19th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind	11500	....		..
26th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	....		..
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	....		..
10th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....		..
17th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	....		..
24th ,,	Moldavia ..	6000	....		..
31st ,,	Caledonia ..	10000	....		..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Jiasen Maru	G. Ohta	3784	19th Aug.	26th Aug.
Yoshida Maru	H. Yodiri	4098	21st Aug.	2nd Sept.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4628	26th Aug.	8th Sept.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6196	1st Sept.	23rd Sept.
Moyori Maru ...	S. Kushibiki	3773	17th Sept.	29th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1968.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	Sept. 20th
City of London ..	A & C	9090	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Oct. 30th

SAILINGS 1915.
HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Durham ..	B	5356	....	27th Aug.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	....	15th Sept.

Fares.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	832	420	630
London via Marseilles	620	1,033	468	700
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH)
VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amid-ships, for first class passengers.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Umvolosi" 4500 Early Sept. 1915.
Fare to Weymouth Rs. 375 to Rs. 450.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—
W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
422 Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Date	Time Route.
"LHASA"	2184	Saturday, 28th August.	*Direct

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, sailing on Friday, the 27th August, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Slow Mail)

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons sailing on Friday, the 20th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

24th August, 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about.
S. S. Scindia	5104	Capt Erkine	23rd Aug. 1915
S. S. Elysia	6366	J. Kinnaird	3rd week in Sept.

*Will not call at Marseilles but proceed direct to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	690
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	907
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	945
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

EST. MATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Dairen (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden (Fengtien)	Sidney
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N IGARASHI, Manager

Post Box No. 287.

Hornby Road [illegible], Bombay.

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." D 24

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe Africa America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1438

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years; but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and broquet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurances.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26 81 500
Capital Paid-Up	Rs. 13,14,270
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. stations are bought collected, and dis[illegible]
For other particulars, and rules of apply to:—

SETH GHARI[illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Chassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September.

Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.

Further particulars from the—
SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle, & Apollo Bunder.
Bombay.

LOST—VALUABLE DIAMOND at the Skating Rink, Finder will be handsomely rewarded on returning same to MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 900

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant, undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
43, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1548

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED Head Cook for R. E. Mess, Bangalore; must have had previous experience in similar position, none other need apply.—Apply Mess Secretary, 2nd (Q. V. O.) Sappers and Miners. 811

WANTED A LADY to teach English music and needle work to a girl aged 11, in a chief's family in a native state. Please apply quoting minimum salary to Box No. 498, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 149

REWAH STATE LEATHER FACTORY. —WANTED a qualified ACCOUNTANT, experienced, hard working, practical, cash security Rs. 2,000, knowledge of Typewriting a qualification, good wages to the right man. Apply with copies of Testimonials to P. N. VATAL, Manager. 801

BURMA BOILER COMMISSION.—WANTED AN INSPECTOR OF BOILERS AND PRIME-MOVERS.—Applicants must possess a First Class Engineer's Board or Trade or Colonial certificate of Competency.

Salary Rs. 450—10—600 per mensem with conveyance allowance of Rs. 2 per diem, while in headquarters at Rangoon.

The Inspector will be under the European services leave Rules and travelling allowance is admissible under the Civil Service Regulations.

All copies of testimonials and certificates must be addressed to THE SECRETARY, Burma Boiler Commission, Post Box 60, Rangoon, on or before the 20th September, 1915. 506

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Assistant to the Director of Industries, Madras. Candidates must have received a thorough shop training with a Mechanical Engineering firm in England and should have had some experience of Indian methods also. Preference will be given to men with a Public School Education.

The appointment is a new and temporary one, but may be made permanent later. On this point no assurance can however be given at present. The pay will be Rs. 550 with Travelling Allowance according to Civil Service Regulations. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned so as to reach him before 1st proximo.

K. T. B. TRESSLER,
Director of Industries.
Office of the Director of Industries,
Post Box No. 454, Madras 10th Aug. 1915. 790

WANTED Applicants for employment as temporary ASSISTANT SANITARY ENGINEERS in the Madras Public Works Department. Applications should be accompanied by the following particulars together with copies of testimonials:—

1. Name of Applicant.
2. Date of birth.
3. Places of education.
4. Examinations passed.
5. Present and past employment with particulars of pay drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination.

The salary of the appointments will be Rs. 300 each a month. Only men possessing the requisite Engineering qualifications and experience of Sanitary works need apply. Applications should be sent direct to THE SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, Chepauk, Madras, on or before the 10th September, 1915.

S. B. MURRAY,
Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

WANTED.

STAMPS—Wanted to purchase a specialized collection of Indian stamps Strong in Victorian, era.—Apply "X. Y. Z." "Bombay Chronicle." 796

WANTED a competent MOTOR MECHANIC FOREMAN to take charge of a garage. He must handle any make of car. State experience and salary required. Apply "J" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 909

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a SHOP ASSISTANT or GENERAL CLERK by a Parsi gentleman. Willing to start on a moderate salary. Good references. Apply to "PARSI," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 813

WANTED by Oct. 1st Lady Graduate to teach Mathematics in the F. A. and Entrance Classes of the Kinnaird High School, Lahore. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 793

EXPERIENCED TUNNEL SUB-CONTRACTORS WANTED to excavate rock tunnel at Thana. Sub-Contractor to supply all labour and must have knowledge of compressed air machine drills. Apply to Messrs. PAULING & Co., Ltd., Thana, Bombay. 800

WANTED at once for the Holkar College, Indore a Professor of Economics and History. Salary according to qualifications.—Applications with copies of certificates and stating the salary required should reach the DIRECTOR, STATE EDUCATION, Indore, by August 28th. 801

WANTED—A Superintendent of Police for Poonch State on a salary of Rs. 250 a month. Only experienced and thoroughly qualified candidates need apply up to 10th September, to—

BHAGAT SINGH SARDAR BAHADUR,
Wazir of Poonch (Kashmir).
Poonch, 12th August, 1915. 810

WANTED an active European Army Pensioner for the post of Superintendent of Dilkusha Gardens, Lucknow. A single man or a married man with no family and with a knowledge of gardening preferred.

Apply in writing with copies of testimonials, stating age, service and amount of pension, to Lt.-Col. C. S. PRINCE, Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow. 809

WANTED for the Elgin Hospital, Jubbulpore, a FEMALE ASSISTANT SURGEON, salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125, or a MATRON, Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100.

She must be a good disciplinarian with at least 7 years' experience, and a good knowledge of nursing.

Apply stating age and nationality, and with copies of testimonials to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Elgin Hospital, Jubbulpore. 700

LA MARTINIERE, CALCUTTA—A Sergeant Steward will be required on September 16th. His chief duties will be to superintend the school servants, supervise the boys' diet, and take ordinary drill. An active, energetic man of sound health and good character is essential. Pay Rs. 120, quarters, and diet allowance of rupee one a day.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL stating date and place of birth, and giving full particulars of education and previous occupation. 791

WANTED—An Assistant Professor of Sanskrit who has a real command of Sanskrit, in the Subordinate Educational Service, on Rs. 100 p. m., for the Muir Central College, Allahabad. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces and nationality, with copies of testimonials (not to be returned), should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Muir Central College, Allahabad, before 31st August 1915.

E. G. HILL, D. Sc.,
Principal,
Muir Central College, Allahabad. 803

THE ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT requires services of men possessing tailoring experience.

Applications for employment will be received by the undersigned of all such whether ex-soldiers or civilians who should state terms expected. In the event of men with tailoring experience not being obtainable, consideration will be given to those not so qualified. Applicants should be British or of British extraction.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Army Clothing Factory,
804 Alipore, Calcutta.

WANTED SECRETARY for the Akola Municipal Committee, temporarily for about one year on a salary of Rs. 100—5—150, plus Rs. 15 horse allowance with chances of confirmation.

Only Graduates in Art or Engineering, or those with previous experience of Municipal work should apply.

Note.—Applicants should clearly state their age, Qualifications, and other particulars. All applications must be submitted through the proper channel.

R. M. GUPTE,
Vice Chairman,
Municipal Committee, Akola.
Dated 17th August, 1915. 806

WANTED AT ONCE—A First Class ENGINE DRIVER and FITTER, for the charge of Temporary Water Supply Pumping Station, Delhi. An applicant to be successful must have had experience in the running of Worthington Pumps and Lancashire Boilers and must have obtained the First Class Driver's Certificate of one of the Local Governments of India.

None but 1st Class, Practical men need apply.

Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem according to qualifications with free quarters.

Apply stating age, experience, pay of last appointment to

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
1st Project Division,
850 Raisina, Delhi.

WANTED.

WANTED a SHORTHAND TYPIST previous office experience necessary. State salary expected. Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1584

WANTED qualified European Medical Practitioner for Tea Planting District in South India.—For particulars apply SECRETARY MEDICAL FUND, Peermade, South India. 802

WANTED 1st and 2nd Class Experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEERS for gin and Press Factories. Post seasonal with four months' guaranteed service. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating lowest monthly salary, to BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL MADAN GOPAL, Hissar. 805

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1390

TO BE LET

TO LET—Suite of rooms suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple with or without Board. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 781

BENMORE HAPPY VALLEY MUSSOORIE, near Club. Rooms available. Apply to
1588 MANAGERESS.

TO LET—Half flat excellently furnished consisting of Drawing room, Dining room, large bedroom, smaller bedroom, Bath room, and W. C., Kitchen, E. Lights and fans. Rent Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 780

NOTICES

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Racecourse, Poona, at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, 25th September, 1915.

AGENDA.

1. To pass the accounts for the year ending 31st March 1915.
2. To consider the question of altering the present By-laws regarding election to Club Membership.
3. To consider certain proposed alterations to the Rules of Racing relating to the ageing of horses.
4. To discuss any other business brought forward.

Note.—Members desirous of bringing forward any subject for discussion or asking questions regarding the accounts, are requested to intimate the same to the Secretary at least 7 days before the Meeting.

(By order)
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 24th August, 1915. 1586

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in the Board of Directors' meeting held on the 4th instant, an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum equal to Rs. 12-8 per share for the half year ended 30th June, 1915, has been declared payable on or after the 25th instant, in the Company's registered office, between the hours of 12 noon and 3.30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) to those shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of the Company upto the evening of the 8th August 1915. The shareholders are requested to communicate to the Agents any change that has taken place in their address to prevent Dividend Warrants being missent.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th August, 1915.

N.B.—The SHARE REGISTER will be closed from the 9th to 24th instant both days inclusive. 1587

NOTICE.

SUPPLY & TRANSPORT NOTICE NO. 5.

THE Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport 6th Divisional Area Poona, invites offers for TEN THOUSAND Woollen Blankets of non-service pattern—dark colours size 90 inches by 60 inches and weighing not less than 4 lbs.

Further particulars on application to—
G. W. PALIN, Colonel,
Asst. Director of S. and T.,
VI (Poona) Divl. Area.
Poona, August 21st, 1915. 1585

Habitual constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action, and *will cure.* D 18

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KANDAWADI LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 740 of 1914.

Ishwardas Lakhmidas and another..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Badriprasad Tikaram and other..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Mathalal Bhagwandas, the third defendant in the above suit, in pursance of the order, contained in the consent decree dated the 17th day of July, 1915, passed in the above suit and also in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the mortgage dated the 8th day of February, 1906, made between Badriprasad Tikaram of the one part and the said Nathalal Bhagwandas of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on Sunday the 5th day of September 1915, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following valuable landed properties.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. A.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the stables, huts and tenements standing thereon, situate at Khandawadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing, by admeasurement 1118, 2 square yards or there abouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under old No. 61 New Nos. 608, 614, old Survey No. 521 and New Survey Nos. 7667 and 7668 and bounded on the south by the property of Dhaktibai S. Sukhtanker, on the east by the property of Kanji Khetsi, on the north partly by the property of Anant Balkrishna Sao and partly by Lot No. B. and on the west partly by the property of Mohanji Pranjiwan Ganjawala and partly by the property of Trimbuck Pandurang Rant: which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "D" ward Nos. 784, 785, street No. 2, 3.

LOT NO. B.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kandawadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 332 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under old No. 61 new No. 608, old survey No. 521 and new survey No. 7667 and 7668 and bounded on the south by Lot No. A, on the east by the property of Anant Balkrishna Sao, on the north by partly by the property of Vinayakro Moroba Trilokekar and partly by Kandawadi Lane and on the west by the property of Mohanji Pranjiwan Ganjawala: which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 786, 787 and street Nos. 4 and 5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of title-deeds, apply to Messrs. Bhimji & Co., Attorneys for the said Mr. Nathalal Bhagwandas, at their office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th Aug. 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, (BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 P. M.

THE RAGE OF THE CINEMA WORLD:

CHARLES CHAPLIN

in

"THE MASQUERADERS"

A screaming pantomime farce of Cinema life. Chaplin is the highest-paid comedian in the world. Chaplin is undoubtedly the funniest fellow in filmland, and the cleverest.

MAX'S DOUBLE

in two parts (the film, not the Double) Max's longest and funniest fun feast.

A CHALLENGE

TO DUKE EUGENE

BY

DUKE BASIL

FOR

A DUEL

And it will be seen on the Screen of the

OLYMPIA CINEMA,

SANDHURST ROAD,

In the famous Drama of the famous Players' Film Co.

THE PRIDE OF JENNICO

Which is no doubt a

MASTERPILCE

Special Matinee to day
5-15 to 6-45.

Three Shows Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30

USUAL HALF RATES.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

SPECIAL PROGRAMME
FOR

COCOANUT HOLIDAY

PATHE'S GREAT ART FILM

IN THE GRIP OF A VILLAIN

M. Madeleine Mausset of the Comedie Franca is in the leading part.

4,600 Feet of Exquisite Coloring

AND

PATHE'S GAZETTE AND COMICS

PRIZE SHOW AT 5 TO 6-30.
Time and Prices as Usual.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

Tuesday, 24th August
Bank Holiday.
MORNING SESSION
9 to 11 WITH BAND.
Saturday, 28th August
SKATING AND DANCING.
From 9 30 to Midnight.

AMERICAN DENTIST

Dr. H. de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

Full set (upper and lower)
from Rs. 60.

Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

All work guaranteed for five years.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Post Box No. 84. Agent.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:—

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MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—La Croix & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SURAT.—Dinshaw & Co., Kanpith.
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THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
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NOTICE.

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

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ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	45	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	35	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	70	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	38	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	75	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	60	0	0

CROMPTONS, BOMBAY, Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

THE CONTRABAND ARRANGEMENT.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 23.

The telegram which appears on another page, giving a few particulars regarding the declaration of cotton as contraband, at once suggests that the step, to all practical intents, has been taken with the approval of America, Sweden and Holland. Otherwise it would not readily be understood how it could possibly be anticipated "that owing to the declaration of cotton as contraband, there will be any great difference in the importation of cotton into the countries concerned, and there is no reason to suppose that American or Egyptian exporters of cotton will in future be in less advantageous positions than they have been during the last three months." We have expressed the view all along in these columns, that to make cotton contraband without some friendly arrangement with the Neutrals would be calculated to involve the Allies in grave difficulties, the prejudicial effect of which might in the end outweigh the benefits Germany and Austria are said to be deriving by the importation of the staple through neutral sources. It was almost obvious that the British Government realised this, for, negotiations have apparently been going on ever since the Order in Council was instituted on last March 11th, and it was clear that methods were being devised to make cotton contraband, without offending the susceptibilities of friendly Neutrals. The suggestion made by us some time ago with regard to the purchase of the surplus crop has evidently not materialised, owing to the enormous amount of capital the transaction would absorb. The crop last year was a large one, amounting to about 14,000,000 bales. The quantity will probably be less this year. The usual proportion of the crop available for export amounts to about 80 per cent., and as this would be disposed of at somewhere near five pence per bale, which, allowing 565lbs per bale, would run into something like £130,000,000, inclusive of freight charges. This would prove a serious burden to our already over-strained finances, and though the procedure which has possibly been adopted may be open to many drawbacks, it has the advantage of being much more economical than the purchase method. In all likelihood it has been arranged with the neutral Powers, that though cotton is strictly contraband of war, the privilege will be afforded neutral countries contiguous to Germany, of importing cotton under agreement with the respective Governments, that no portion of the staple shall be permitted to leave the country once it has been imported. An undertaking has also probably been given to America that in the event of the country suffering in its export owing to the restrictions imposed on the neutral purchasers, the Allies will make good the deficit. These are of course mere surmises, but unless a friendly arrangement has been arrived at with neutrals, why should the Foreign Office go out of its way to let everyone know how little Scandinavia and Holland are likely to be affected by the declaration, and the inappreciable difference it will make to the trade of America and Egypt. From our point of view, with the published facts before us as cabled by Reuter, it would appear that though the Allies have made the best terms possible to ensure cotton not reaching the enemy, technically and in its strict international significance as applied to other proscribed goods in time of war, cotton, in spite of the declaration, can hardly be said to be "contraband."

COPPER WEAKER.

What between the uneasiness aroused by the more serious complications as regards America and Germany, and the fears of a cut in American producers' prices, the Copper Market experienced a sharp break a short time ago prices collapsing about £3 a ton to £71 12s. 6d. for cash delivery, on an absence of support and pretty heavy liquidations. A temporary recovery ensued in sympathy with more cheerful share influences, and what appear to have been baseless reports of a rally in prices in America to about 20 cents for electrolytic, but there has been no eagerness to lend support on the part of dealers, and general business with consumers has remained rather indifferent. The state of the market certainly inspires little confidence, and there is a growing inclination to look round for new orders. This is quite in keeping with the large output now going on, and it may be reasonably assumed that producers generally will by degrees take up a more reasonable attitude. Dealers are rather anxious to accept orders, and substantial concessions may be necessary to stimulate a material revival of business. The standard market is uncertain, and prices are already comparatively low, even assuming a big break in refined copper. The fact is to be remarked that the total American shipments for the first half of this year amount to 136,000 tons, thus showing a deficit of 83 000 tons against the same period in 1914. The small exports of late are not liked, although it is known that much larger quantities are being consumed in America.

THE RUSSIAN CEREAL CROPS.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following information from the International Agricultural Institute Forecasts of the spring cereal crops in Russia in Europe (54 Governments) give the following estimates:

Wheat, 248,286,000cwt., an increase of 29.3 per cent. above last year's production.

Rye, 2,627,000cwt., an increase of 28.1 per cent.

Barley, 210,824,000cwt., an increase of 30.9 per cent.

Oats, 274,011,000cwt., an increase of 32.7 per cent.

Maize, 39,275,000cwt., a decrease of 3.2 per cent.

RUBBER.

There has not been much doing in crude rubber, and sentiment has deteriorated somewhat in the absence of any special demand, prices giving way to a little below 2s. 6d. a pound for plantation No. 1. In contrast to a month ago, consumers been more reserved, and moderate concessions have ensued. Importers, however, have not been pressing sales unduly, and still take a fairly hopeful view of the future, pending a revival of American inquiries, although quite large quantities have again been shipped recently to the United States. The market now shows a fair amount of resistance after the recent moderate fluctuations, and the statistical position is still satisfactory, since further encroachments have been occasionally made upon the warehouse stocks. Although the demand has proved abnormally heavy in months past, due to the greater activity of manufacturers in connection with the war, we are now within a period when the trade demand usually slackens, and, assuming that some of the larger consumers are now fairly well covered, a more subdued demand for the time being is only natural.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

Liverpool, Aug. 23.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
August.	5.26
Aug.-Sept.	5.26
Sept.-Oct.	5.29
Oct.-Nov.	5.36
Nov.-Dec.	5.41
Dec.-Jan.	5.45
Jan.-Feb.	5.49
Feb.-Mar.	5.53
Mar.-Apl.	5.57
Apl.-May.	5.61
May.-June.	5.64
June-July.	5.67
July-Aug.	5.70
Aug.-Sept.	5.73

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 20th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September-December	19/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September-December	21/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December ..	21/9
Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept.	54/9

London, Aug. 21st.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September-December	19/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September-December	21/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December	21/9
Linseed Calcutta August-September	55

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

New Broach was quoted at 248 this morning and when the market opened at 1 p.m. this rate was maintained.

The market subsequently became easier, but at Colaba again recovered. New Bengals ruled easier.

Some business was done in New Broach and Bengal and a large amount of ready cotton changed hands.

We quote:—

Fine Bengal Sept.	177
Fine Akolas Sept.	208

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal, Jany.	197½
Fine Khamgaum Akola Jany.	219
Good Broach April	248½

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach			248	Apr. 25'16
M. G. Bengal (Ry. terms)	203	198	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ryterms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawuttee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa Sanawai ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	174	..	..	Sept. 1915
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawateedesc(ription) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khgm., Fair staple	218	..	..	Jan. 1916
.. .. ..	207	..	..	Sept. 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	217	Do.
H. G. Westerns	..	..	188	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	166	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	218	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	215	Do.
M. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore.. ..	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 21st August, 1915:—

Cotton	3,366 Bales.
Wheat	6,443 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,804 ,,
Linseed	3,847 ,,
Ginjellyseed	250 ,,
Poppyseed	130 ,,
Groundnuts	1,700 ,,
Castorseed	3,669 ,,
Rice	2,541 ,,
Myrabollams	2,322 ,,
Cottonseed	6,702 ,,
Mowraseed	63 ,,
Gram	6,800 ,,
Joowar	7,936 ,,
Barley	1,935 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.

White Fessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6 14, R. D. per cwt.

White Delhi Sept. ..... Rs. 7-1-6, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 8-9, B. T. per cwt.

Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 9-1-6, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawpore ..... Rs. 7-2 R. D. per cwt.

Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.

Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7-6, B.T. per cwt.

Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 8-7, R. D. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 7-12, R. D. per cwt.

Groundnuts.

Rs. 37, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed.

Rs. 4-1, R. D. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 6-8-6, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed.

Rs. 23 B. T. per candy.

Teelseed.

Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 44 B.T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 7/8d.

D.-D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 7/8d.

T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 29-32d. from 15th Sept.

Banks Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d.

Do. do. forward ..... 1s. 4 7-32d. Sept.

Do. 6 Mdnths' Sight Ready. 1s. 4 13-32d. to 1s. 4 7-16d.

Francs 3 m-s. do ..... nominal.

60 d-s. Hong-Kong 132

Do. Shanghai 168

60 d-s. Yokohama 153

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-0-0
Australian Do.	24-12-0
Bombay Do.	24-1-6
English Dragons	15-1-6
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

The Cotton Mill Share Market ruled steady to-day with a fair amount of business passing Tata Iron and Steel Shares presented a slight shade of weakness to-day.

In Mill Shares for September delivery Davids closed firm at Rs. 531½.

Fazulbhai at Rs. 380, Standard at Rs. 900 and Madhavji at Rs. 1,095.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1,780, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,383, Kohinoors at Rs. 602½ and Ahmedabad Advance at Rs. 705.

Currimbhai changed hands at Rs. 186½ Indore Malwas improved to Rs. 175 and Crescents were placed at Rs. 87½.

Amritsar Patti Railway Shares changed hands at Rs. 151, Central Provinces at Rs. 113 and Sara Sirargunj at Rs. 95.

Eastern Bank Shares were placed at Rs. 56½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares receded to Rs. 105 and Deferred to Rs. 205½ for September delivery.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary Shares kept in demand at Rs. 1,090. Treachers were placed at 525.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation Shares stood unchanged at Rs. 895.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares changed at Rs. 200 and Preference at Rs. 165.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 89¾ clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) kept steady at Rs. 98 3/8.

PORT CANNING & LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY LTD.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The forty-third ordinary general meeting of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ltd., was held yesterday Mr. H. Nissim Chairman of the board of directors presiding. In moving the adoption of the directors' Report the Chairman said:—

You have all had in your possession the directors' published Report and which I propose now, with your consent, should be taken as read. I have no doubt that shareholders are disappointed that the dividend on this occasion had to be receded by Rs. 5 per share as compared with last year but let me assure you, gentlemen, that your directors are equally sorry. The question of dividend was gone into very thoroughly and after careful consideration came to the conclusion that the interests of the shareholders would be best served and guarded by paying out the dividend which we were about to formally declare. I venture to think that you will agree with me that it would have been unwise to encroch on the reserve fund, seeing to the proportion it bears to your property and assets, for the purpose of giving more. The main causes that led up to the comparatively low revenue collected were beyond human control. Agricultural tracts like the Sunderbunds where scientific irrigation is practically an impossibility owing to the brackish nature of the subsoil water are, as you well understand, wholly dependent on rain. Unfortunately the October rain last year failed in southern Bengal especially in our district. Moreover the standing crops were seriously ravaged by insects and our impoverished ryots were in consequence unable to meet their liabilities to the Company. This has swelled their indebtness, as you must have noticed, but I may tell you the greater part can without apprehension be considered good. Whilst there was a substantial shrinkage in actual collections Rs. 31,61,945 against Rs. 6,67,668 last year for reasons just explained, the expenditure side, comparatively speaking, has also been very heavy. With poor crops and empty purses labour was freely available and advantage was taken of this to carry out such works and repairs as could not be executed in past years for want of laborers.

We have continued the policy of revising rents which were in force many years ago and must necessarily be changed in conformity and in fairness with the improved and altered conditions which have taken place since then. I am glad to say that we have been generally successful.

The latest news from Canning is that fair rains have fallen so far and let us hope for a favourable Monsoon to ensure the success of the year before us.

Your Agent in Canning is energetically promoting and watching the interests of the Company and to him our best thanks are due. Mr. Mody and the Bombay staff have also been most assiduous.

IGIFCPSOF MOTOR AMBULANCES IN.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL BY LADY ROBERTSON.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 21.

In response to Lady Robertson's appeal for motor ambulances for use at the Front, 26 ambulances have now been provided and more are likely to be given. The feudatory Chief of Jashpur, the Zamindar of Chopalpatnam in Bastar, Sir Dorab Tata and Balaji Vinazak Buti have, in addition to those Chiefs whose donations have been previously acknowledged, each presented a motor ambulance. Some Chhattisgarh Chiefs have jointly presented one, the members of C. P. Club one, the Nagpur District Council and Local Boards one, previously acknowledged three, Raipur District two, Drug two, Bilaspur, Nimar, Akola and Yotmal Districts one each, and Wardha District three, of which the Hinganghat Tahsil alone has contributed one.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Last night a benefit performance in aid of the War Funds was given at the Museum by the Young Men's United and Literary min Robertson.

Union under the patronage of Sir Benja-

EXTENSION PROJECT OF LAHORE STATION.

RAILWAY BOARD INSPECTION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 23.

There was a Railway Board inspection this morning at the Lahore station with special reference to the large extension project now in hand.

Copies of the report of Sir Edward Maclagan's Committee on Co-operative Credit will be available within the next few days.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 23rd August 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.13in of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme north but in excess in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Jhansi has had 0.16in. Cawnpore 0.80in. and Allahabad 3.81in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Agra but in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been fairly general in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.21in. and Kotah 0.26in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana; night temperature is also above normal at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Central India West; Indore has had 0.60in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 1.15in. Saugor 1.52in. Hoshangabad 0.38in. Khandwa 0.40in. Amraoti 0.25in and Nagpur 0.18in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.18in. Ratnagiri 2.25in. and Karwar 0.31in. Skies are generally heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local; Malegaon has had 0.26in. Ahmednagar 0.41in. Bijapur 0.11in. and Nizamabad 0.65in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Sholapur and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the Peninsula and in the central parts of the country. It has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan and the Central Provinces; fairly general in the United Provinces east Rajputana and Central India West and local in the north Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan and Hyderabad, while light isolated showers have occurred in south-east Madras.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central and the United Provinces, fairly general rain in Central India west and east Rajputana, local rain in the Deccan and some showers in the Punjab. A few showers may occur also in south-east Madras and possibly in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. Mooltan, which left Aden on the afternoon of the 18th experienced till Longitude 50½ deg. E. light variable wind; till Longitude 55½ deg. E. south-south-westerly or south-westerly fresh or strong wind, considerable south-westerly sea and swell; till Longitude 60 deg. E. strong wind or moderate gale from the south-west, considerable south-west sea and swell; till Longitude 70 deg. E. fresh or strong west-south-westerly wind, moderate south-westerly sea and swell and cloudy skies with rain at Longitude 65 deg. E.; till arrival this morning moderate north-westerly or northerly wind. Winds have strengthened in the western half of the Arabian sea during the week.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 23rd of August, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (22nd)	101.3	87.6	54	..	0	—0.01
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd)	89.4	83.6	83	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.5	83.1	69	..	0.65	—3.59
Rawalpindi	87.2	74.6	84	0.13	7	..
Lahore	98.7	81.3	73	..	2.54	—3.07
Hissar	106.4	82.0	42	..	4.17	..
Ambala	99.7	79.3	75	..	9.14	—8.34
Delhi	102.0	81.2	74	..	6.08	—11.21
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.4	79.2	77	..	10.87	—6.94
Mainpuri	87.2	78.2	91	..	10.08	—6.37
Jhansi	91.5	76.8	89	0.16	14.75	—11.01
Cawnpore	86.4	75.5	98	0.80	18.20	—4.49
Allahabad	84.8	75.5	98	3.81	25.63	—0.82
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	104.1	82.8	78	..	0.08	—2.68
Karachi	86.9	80.2	83	..	0.17	—5.38
Ajmer	98.0	83.6	53	..	7.85	—4.69
Jaipore	99.5	77.2	85	0.21	7.07	—8.29
Kotah	94.2	77.2	72	0.26	12.99	—6.09
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.8	76.2	74	..	3.46	—7.21
Dwarka	86.7	79.6	80	..	7.19	—3.95
Veraval	83.5	77.8	86	0.07	6.29	—8.18
Rajkot	95.2	73.5	77	..	6.49	—13.87
Bhavnagar Para	91.2	77.6	86	..	7.37	—6.51
Surat	88.8	78.5	78	0.01	19.05	—11.85
Ahmedabad	97.5	78.8	65	..	9.11	—14.78
Deesa	98.5	81.5	77	..	4.30	—13.58
Neemuch	92.3	75.2	76	0.07	12.42	—6.84
Indore	85.1	72.1	93	0.60	16.61	—4.63
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.8	74.7	91	1.15	53.39	14.52
Saugor	82.8	72.0	93	1.52	25.11	—7.00
Hoshangabad	84.5	74.6	93	0.33	26.40	—4.78
Khandwa	85.0	74.6	91	0.40	16.47	—2.51
Akola	89.6	75.7	71	..	17.81	—2.65
Amraoti	86.3	75.3	85	0.25	18.87	—2.67
Nagpur	85.6	76.4	79	0.18	28.36	—3.05
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	90.2	77.1	95	0.08	26.18	—4.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.1	76.4	91	1.18	58.99	4.46
Ratnagiri	85.2	75.1	89	2.25	54.65	—14.38
Mormugao	84.8	75.4	90	0.69	41.34	—12.88
Karwar	84.1	75.1	91	0.31	45.74	—29.15
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.6	72.4	83	0.28	13.21	1.50
Ahmednagar	84.5	70.0	81	0.41	13.88	3.49
Poona	85.0	70.1	84	..	24.55	9.52
Sholapur	95.9	75.1	72	..	16.28	—2.19
Bijapur	89.3	71.2	73	0.11	6.23	—1.28
Belgaum	79.6	66.7	87	..	30.68	—1.14
Aurangabad	87.2	71.3	86	0.02	19.06	3.47
Nizamabad (Indur).	93.3	71.9	84	0.65	14.03	—8.69
Hyderabad	89.1	74.0	98	..	20.09	4.59
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82.2	71.6	92	1.56	74.35	—18.34
Calicut	84.8	73.7	85	..	73.83	—4.36
Cochin	84.0	73.9	84	0.33	66.68	5.51
Colombo	85.0	77.5	86	0.02	21.12	5.77
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.3	79.2	81	..	17.65	1.54
Bellary	96.6	75.5	61	..	10.91	5.38
Cuddapah	102.3	77.3	86	0.11	9.73	—1.77
Madras	100.0	77.2	80	..	10.53	1.09
Bangalore	88.3	68.8	81	..	10.54	—0.47
Coimbatore	85.6	72.3	83	..	6.40	2.61
Trichinopoly	93.2	76.6	75	..	6.22	0.55
Negapatam	91.8	77.0	84	0.10	5.18	—0.88

LOCUSTS AT BELGAUM.

REPORTED DAMAGE TO CROPS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 21.

Loousts have appeared in Belgaum District, and are doing some damage to crops. The Agricultural Association at Belgaum is devising means to kill them.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight. 13

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 23rd August 1915, was 29.615 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. a' aneroid readings should be increased by .136 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 22nd August, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.706	inches.
Temperature of Air	79.8	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.5	"
Dew Point	75.3	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.863	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	83.1	"
Minimum do. do.	75.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, NW SSE, WSW	
Movement of Wind do. do	89	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.08	inches
Total fall during month	4.23	"
Do. do. year	60.23	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd	0.17	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay. Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	Aug.	h m	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m	ft. in.
Mon		m 10 26	28 4	23	m 3 32	16 2
	23	10 25a	28 7		4 35a	18 2
Tu.		m 11 0	28 10	24	m 4 22	15 10
	24	11 14a	27 4		5 13a	17 2
W.		m 11 43	29 0	25	m 5 6	15 5
	25	11 57a	27 11		5 47a	16 5
Tu.				26	m 5 45	16 b
	26	0 115	28 11		6 29a	15 11
Fr.		m 0 37	28 0	27	m 6 22	16 6
	27	0 51a	28 6		6 52a	15 10
Sat.		m 118a	27 9	28	m 6 57	17 3
	28	2a	27 10		7 23a	16 1
SUN.		m 1 52	27 2	29	m 7 50	18 3
	29	1 49a	27 0		7 58a	16 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 23 (Monday)	6h. 21m.	7h. 1m.
" 24 (Tuesday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 1m.
" 25 (Wednesday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 0m.
" 26 (Thursday)	6h 22m	6h. 59m.
" 27 (Friday)	6h 22m	6h. 59m.
" 28 (Saturday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 58m.
" 29 (Sunday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 57m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon 1915 Aug. 23rd 2h 10-5m a. m. Last Quarter 1915 Sept. 1st 5h 26-6 p. m. New Moon 1915 Sept. 9th 4h 22-7m p. m. First Quarter 1915 Sept. 16th 0h 51-3m p. m. Full Moon 1915 Sept. 23rd 3h 5-2m p. m.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 23rd August 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 23rd Aug. '15. 1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.18	58.99	59.12	82.58
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.08	62.55	60.36	73.—
Esplanade[Gok Tej. Hospl.]	0.09	58.66	62.74	72.—
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.29	64.49	70.08	75.50

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 22.

City of Delhi	Bremner	New York
Varela	Gulliver	Busreh
August 23.		
Mooltan	Haddock	London
Itola	Butler	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

August 23.

Java Maru	Fuchigami	Kobe
Homayun	Hannah	London

The following vessels obtained Port clearance on Saturday :—

Steamer—Clan Mackintosh for Calcutta
" Sardar for P. Gulf.
" Firenze for Genoa.

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading on Monday :—

Steamer	Chakla (to arrive)	for Persian Gulf, etc.
"	Yebosi Maru	for Kobe
"	Singa	for Rangoon
"	Hailsone (to arrive)	for Liverpool

S. S. City of Delhi:—The steamer City of Delhi, 2,826 tons, Captain W. M. Bremner, arrived here on Sunday evening from New York, which port she left on the 17th ultimo, with a cargo of kerosine oil and general goods on board.

S. S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varela, 1,932 tons, Captain B. F. Gulliver, arrived here on Sunday evening from Busreh, having left that port on the 12th instant, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Mooltan:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Mooltan, 4,939 tons, Captain R. L. Haddock, arrived here yesterday morning from London, having left that port on the 31st ultimo, and called at the intermediate ports, with the English mails, a general cargo and seventy-two passengers on board.

S. S. Itola:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Itola, 3,402 tons, Captain R. Butler, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, in ballast.

S. S. Homayun:—The steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons, Captain J. Hannah, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Firenze:—The Italian Mail steamer Firenze, 2,322 tons, Captain Merlo, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain K. Cookerji, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Macintosh:—The steamer Clan Macintosh, 3,043 tons, Captain Lennox, will sail to-day for Calicut, in ballast.

S. S. Scindia:—The steamer Scindia, 3,253 tons, Captain Erskine, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

Monday, August 23rd, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Mannisgtry	Roope	W. & A. G. & Co
O. & E. Nabung	Grant	T. Morrison
C. & R. Cilicia	Battison	T. M. & Co
F. Trelawny	Owen	W. & A. G. & Co
G. Firoozi	Alexander	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahmadi		K. N. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Dunster	Jones	J. Mackintosh & Co
2 Jinsen Maru	Ota	N. Y. Kaisha
3 Jehangir		T. M. & Co
5 Lavinia Westoll	Harrison	S. Smidt & Co
6 Firenze	Merlo	Italian M. S. Co
7 Soldier Prince	Alexandra	D. Nanji & Sons
8 Yebesi Maru	Negiri	N. Y. K
9 Peking	Melchion	W. & A. G. & Co
14 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
15 Sardar	Cokerji	P. G. S. N. C
16 Kazara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Polyktor	Theoulatos	D. Nanjee & Sons
3 City of Cairo	Parker	K. N. & Co
5 Ulina	Abbott	M. M. & Co
6 Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alavi	Fanning	T. M. & Co
City of Delhi	Bremner	K. N. & Co
Clan Macintosh	Lennox	T. M. & Co
Gibraltar	Semple	K. N. & Co
Hulaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
Itola	Bell	M. M. & Co.
Khorana	Hannah	P. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tentimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Mooltan	Haddock	P. & O. Co
Nurad	Thompson	T. M. & Co
Pegu	Ward	Shaw Wallace & Co
Varela	Gulliver	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gibraltar (s) 89 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 600 cwts. dillseed, Volkart Brothers; 20,283 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 55 bales hemp, H. Govindji.

City of Cairo (s) 99 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dunster (s) 8 cwts. cotton seed, David Sassoon and Co.; 4,600 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji.

Trelaway (s) 100 bales hemp, H. Govindji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Cairo (s) 1,982 cwts. lentils, John Fachiri.

Haliyones (s) 2,250 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Soldier Prince (s) 140 cwts. soap nuts, M. Essofbhoy and Sons; 200 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 600 cwts. wheat, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Polyktor (s) 4,600 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 58 bales wool, T. Loomdaram.

FOR GENOA.

Nairung (s) 160 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.; 100 bales Akund cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Itola (s) 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,357 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 650 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co.; 800 bales cotton yarn, I. David; 3,500 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,750 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons and Co.; 3,000 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 250 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 1,870 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.; 130 bales cotton yarn, M. H. Dehdashti.

Jinsen Maru (s) 12 cwts. genda horns, M. H. E. Ellias; 14 cases condiments, M. M. Poonjiaji and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Jinsen Maru (s) 3 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 970 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Jinsen Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Jinsen Maru (s) 37 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Jinsen Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Varela from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—7 bundles specie, 25 tins pearls, 37 bags 17 bundles gum, 10 carboys vinegar, 3 bales carpets, 74 bundles wool, 10 bundles M. roots, 12 bags almonds, 1,152 bales cotton, 1,745 bags rice, 13 crates C. P. plates, 531 bags rape seed, 175 bags wheat flour, 1,079 bags wheat, 3 cases C. P. goods, 388 bags gram, 308 bags gram dall, 92 bags sugar, 4 bundles limes, 42 bundles 133 boxes 1,952 bags dates, 201 cases 206 bags raisins, 16 bags pistas, 3 bags figs, 63 bundles R. buds, 41 cases 20 bundles asafoetida, 22 cases 3 bags dry fruits, 130 bags A. seeds, 31 bundles dry S. fish, 8 bags grapes, 28 bags apricots, 22 bags pista dodi, 140 cases 14 caarboys rose water, 20 bags C. seeds, 5 bundles attaree, 25 bundles hides, 87 bundles skins.

S. S. Singus from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—206,600 I. gallons, kesosine oil, 11,463 drums petrol, 100 cases 150 bags paraffin wax, 2,125 cases candles, 518 casks lubricating oil, 4,455 drums benzine, 10 lengths flexible pipe, 7,000 nongs empty drums.

S. S. Yubashi Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—2,972 bags sulphur, 8 cases perfumery, 100 cases 150 drums red lead, 9 cases canned provisions, 6,763 bags rice, 1,177 bundles rattans, 1,839 bags sago flour, 5,414 pieces planks, 547 bags betelnuts, 25 cases mace, 40 bags nutmegs, 21 bags pepper, 356 cases pine apples, 158 bags damer bater, 21 cases quinine, 675 pieces sandalwood, 284 bags coffee, 91 cases benjamin, 125 slabs tin, 30 bags tapioca flour, 295 pieces crossing sleepers, 41 cases earthenware, 1 case leatherware, 1 case rubber goods, 1 case pearl beads, 9 cases hair dye, 9 cases cotton socks, 79 cases glass tumblers, 12 cases glass jars, 2 cases glass syringe, 1 case walking sticks, 14 cases lacquerware, 2 cases insect powder, 22 cases glass mirrors, 31 cases cotton towels, 3 cases cotton yarn, 27 cases silk yarn, 37 cases 26 crates clocks, 10 cases soap, 29 cases spun silk, 10 bales matting, 59 cases sulphate of copper, 5 cases chalk sticks, 45 bales brass sheets, 88 pieces wood other timber, 28 cases silk goods, 20 bales staraniseed, 14 cases musical instruments, 176 cases glass bottles, 1 case Japanese ware, 244 cases glass chimney, 25 cases enamelledware, 64 cases glass bangles, 159 cases cotton goods, 19 cases 9 bales shirts, 164 bales cotton drills, 50 bales sheeting 4,344 bags sugar, 266 cases porcelainware, 98 cases camphor, 950 casks cement.

S. S. Peking from Christiania, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—3,450 bales 190 reels paper, 2 crates 5 cases motor car and parts thereof, 724 drums carbide of calcium, 250 cases beer, 10 bales cotton yarn, 6,754 bags 70 boxes nails, 65 cases fish conserve, 1 case oil skin, 40 cases sterilised cream, 691 cases sterilised milk, 325 cases rubber shoes, 78 cases stoves, 20 bales wood pulp, 23,299 pieces 942 bundles planed planks.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers who arrived in Bombay by the P. and O. mail boat Mooltan yesterday :—

Miss Dignasse, Mr D Lewis, Miss Sage, Mr R H Barton, Mr and Mrs Willett, ayah and infant, Mr W P Milne, Mr W T Trevena, Mr F S Cean, Mr S N Nandi, Mr M P Dempster, Mrs Tatt, Miss Tatt, Master Tatt, Mr T A Burrel, Mrs Ezra, Miss G Ezra, Miss H Ezra, Capt Cochran, Mrs T Dalle and child, Mr W H Head, Mr C C Anderton, Mr S M Askari, Mr J Bahr Singh, Mr and Mrs Sargent and infant, Mr H St George, Mr D T Deane, Rev I. L Uhl, Mrs J Pattinson, Mr. Pattinson, Mr H H Randle, Mahd Saad Khan, Mr N E Vaish, Miss Blake, Mr S Elias, Mr C G Scott, Mr W Whitney, Major Hogg, Mr T W Kino, J L Lopez, M L De Cruz, J H Andrades, J De Sousa, M Fernandes, R F Gomez, G E Hughes, C B Dockitt, Francis Alvaris, C Continho, Caetan Cafrea, F Araz, M Pereira, J R Menzies, F Marseilles, J Gonsalves, Nicholas Cardoze, P A Fernandes, F C Fernandes, M F Lobe, A Mendais, De Sousa, A Soka, L Victor, Actg Lieut Openshaw, Khan Bahdoor Rahman and servant and Mrs Hamilton Smythe.

"THE HARMLESS NECESSARY FLY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have read with very considerable interest your leading article of Saturday on the subject of the "Fly," and, while cordially agreeing with you that it is rather futile to attempt to exterminate the "Fly" while the filth in the congested parts of the city,—and elsewhere for that matter,—provides such a fruitful breeding place for bacteria, yet at the same time it is impossible to let your statement, that the "Fly" is harmless and does not carry bacteria, pass without challenge.

The fact that a physician of such eminence as Sir Frederick Treves makes a definite statement that "A Fly should be looked upon as nothing but a spreader of disease" would be sufficient for most people, although possibly not one in a thousand would realise the true import of such a statement.

Dr. Hadwen in saying that the Fly is "the perfection of cleanliness" directly contradicts himself when he explains that a fly lays its eggs in refuse and dead animal matter. It is a matter of common knowledge that flies infest filth, and that it is impossible for them to escape contamination can be proved by bacteriological methods at any time.

I grant you that we see flies cleaning themselves, but they can only remove pieces of matter that they have picked up, but it is absolutely impossible for a fly to rid itself of bacteria.

That the fly does carry bacteria can be most easily proved, and if the writer of your leading article will be good enough to make an appointment, I will prove to him conclusively that every fly carries bacteria, and in large quantities; the nature of which depend on the matter previously visited by the fly.

You quite appreciate that, if your remarks on the "Fly" are proved incorrect, your article is dangerous to the public health, and I shall be glad if you will give me an early opportunity of substantiating my statements.

In the meantime I shall be only too pleased to see you press the matter of greater cleanliness in the street and the home,—Yours, etc.

TOM CASHMAN.

23 Souter Street.

Byculla, Aug. 22.

[Our statement was to the effect that it had not been proved in a single instance that the house-fly has spread a solitary disease. If our correspondent is able to prove that such is the case our columns are open to him to do so. The fact that Sir Frederick Treves stated that "the fly is *nothing but a spreader of disease*"—in any case an obviously absurd statement,—is not and ought not to be sufficient, for anyone merely because he were an "eminent physician," which he is not. Eminent physicians, and surgeons too, sometimes make very exaggerated and incorrect statements and Sir Frederick Treves has been especially guilty in this respect. Our correspondent seems rather to have missed the point of Dr. Hadwen's demonstration of the fly's utility and cleanliness.—Editor, "B. C."]

Carry a box of Zymole Trokeys in your pocket. They are a good thing to have about you, oft'times preventing a little hoarseness from resulting in a hard cough.

B-11

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SQUABBLE BETWEEN EXECUTORS.

PROBATE ORDERED TO BE ISSUED TO THE OTHER.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

In the Matter of the Will and Testament of Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaiseth.

PARMANANDAS ICHHALAL ..... Petitioner.

and

CHUNILAL JIVANLAL ..... Opponent.

This was a notice of motion on behalf of the petitioner praying that he be allowed to have a double probate issued to him as one of the executors of the last Will and Testament of Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaiseth.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for the petitioner.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the opponent.

Mr. Jinnah read the petition of Parmanandas Ichhalal and submitted that Jagmohandas Vandravandas died on 18th January, 1914, leaving a Will, dated the 31st March, 1913. By his Will, he appointed his wife Bai Gulab as the sole heir and executrix. By one of the clauses in the Will he directed that if she was in need of co-executors she should take the help of Permanandas Ichhalal, the present petitioner, and Chunilal Jivanlal, the opponent. Bai Gulab, however, obtained probate ex-parte with the help of Chunilal Jivanlal, so that Chunilal Jivanlal was the only co-executor of Jagmohandas's Will. Bai Gulab subsequently died without administering the estate.

DOUBLE PROBATE.

Counsel contended that under the Will, he was entitled to take out double probate and join with Chunilal Jivanlal to administer the unadministered estate of Jagmohandas. Chunilal had obtained proabte; his client also wanted to obtain one.

The only question of law was whether a double probate could be granted. For that counsel cited Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol. 14, p. 171, where it was stated that a double probate could be granted. Counsel also cited Cootes on Probate Practice in support of the above statement, and submitted that one executor could not object to another executor's obtaining probate. It was stated by the opponent in his affidavit that the petitioner had some decrees outstanding against him. Counsel admitted that his client owed Rs. 10,000 to the estate of Jagmohandas; but he had got immoveable property worth Rs. 40,000 out of which he was going to pay off the debt. So also had Chunilal Jivanlal the opponent some decrees against him.

Per curiam:—Both parties think of satisfying the decrees from the estate?

Proceeding further counsel cited Law Reports, P. and D., Vol. 2, 1871, p. 304 and submitted that his client was entitled to a grant of the probate.

Mr. Setalvad (for the opponent) submitted that on a proper construction of the clauses of the Will, this application should not be granted.

His Lordship should look at clause 2. It was Gulab's option to join both or any one of them in taking out a probate.

Per Curiam:—It does not say any one of them.

Mr. Setalvad:—It does not say "conjointly."

Per curiam:—Why should it? It says both of them.

Continuing counsel submitted that the petitioner Parmanandas did not object to the taking of that probate by Bai Gulab and Chunilal and allowed them to take it. Under section 11 of the P. and A. Act, as one of them (viz., Bai Gulab), died, the whole administration vested in the surviving executor Chunilal Jivanlal. Clause 1 showed the intention of the testator. It showed that both of them had to take out probate jointly only when Gulab after having taken probate alone, died. That event had not happened. Gulab had taken probate with Chunilal and the whole estate had not been left unrepresented. It had been vested in Chunilal. In the events that had happened clause 8, could not come into operation. Under clause 2 Gulab's powers were unrestricted. The question was could she have appointed his client as sole executor. Certainly she could have, her powers under clause 2 being unrestricted. Then his Lordship had to see whether under the circumstances, there could be any harmony between the two. There was further the fact that an administration suit had been filed by one Ranchhodlal, a distant relation of Jagmohandas. The estate was before the Court and would have to be administered by the Court. The petitioner was a party defendant in that suit. Was there any necessity of further representation?

JUDGMENT FOR DOUBLE PROBATE.

In the course of the order his Lordship said that it seemed to him that what the testator desired with reference to the administration of the estate was this.

His widow was to administer it and if she wished to consult, she had to ask two persons. In clause 2, it was definitely stated that she had to obtain the consent of 2 persons. The petitioner was not joined. There was no reason why the applicant's desire should not be gratified. There was nothing against his respectability or his position. He was in good service, drawing a good salary and was the uncle of the testator. His Lordship saw no reason why he should refuse to act according to the testator's Will. At one time his Lordship desired to order the opponent to pay the costs; but having regard to the provisions of the Will and the widow having selected one, and the opponent's desire to put facts before the Court in the interest of the estate, his Lordship ordered that costs of both parties ought to come out of the estate.

His Lordship, therefore ordered double probate to issue to the applicant Parmanandas Ichhalal; costs of both parties to come out of the estate.

Solicitors for the petitioner:—Messrs. Tyabji Dalwadiwar and Co.

Solicitors for the opponent:—Messrs. Payne and Co.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF A CONTRACT.

A BENAMI TRANSACTION.

(Before Justice Beaman.)

LAXUMIBAI, WIDOW AND ANOTHER v. KESHAV ANNAJEE AND ANOTER.

The plaintiffs Anandrao and Laxmibai sued the defendants Keshav and Punamchand for specific performance of a contract to buy certain immoveable property made on the 4th of March 1914 and in form made and executed by Keshav alone as the purchaser by a clause in the agreement the second defendant Punamchand was described as a broker to whom both the plaintiff Anandrao and defendant No. 1 Keshav agreed and bound themselves to pay brokerage.

The agreement had only been signed by Keshav as purchaser and the facts gave rise to an interesting question of law whether under the circumstances the plaintiffs should be allowed to give oral evidence to prove that not Keshav alone was the purchaser as stated in the agreement but that Keshav and Punamchand (who was mentioned in the deed of sale as a only a broker,) were both joint purchasers and both liable to the plaintiffs for specific performance of the agreement or for damages.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship delivered judgment in which he referred first to the rule laid down in England and considered to be settled by the decision in the leading case of Higgins v. Senior 8 M & W 834 and also in the cases of Wake v. Harrop 6 H & M 678 and Covie v. Wilt 23 W. R. 76. In these cases it was laid down that the addition of a party not appearing on the face of the document as a party liable along with the party expressed in the document as so liable was not a variation of the terms of the contract but merely an addition. To his Lordship this distinction appeared to be a super-refinement of reasoning which could not be consistently sustained. His Lordship examined all these cases at great length and went into the facts of the case and said that the case was a benami agreement to purchase and that defendant No. 1 was acting in it as an agent of defendant No. 2. But there was no reason why because one gave the transaction as a whole the name of benami the proof of it was not to be regulated by the several principles of evidence. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs against the first and second defendants for specific performance. Defendant No. 2 to pay all costs of the suit to the plaintiff. Defendant No. 1 to bear his own costs.

Mr. Gadgil, Mr. Desai and Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Wadia and Mr. Kanga appeared for the 2nd defendant.

Mr. Taliarkhan and Mr. Rangnekar appeared for the 1st defendant.

APPELLATE SIDE.

POISONING HIS OWN FAMILY.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

JHERA DANA v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan, Sessions Judge of Broach and Panch Mahals.

The accused is a Dharala boy aged about 18, and is the inhabitant of Bani in the Panch Mahals. He was charged with committing the murder of his uncle and his aunt and with attempting to commit the murder of, and causing hurt in the attempt to five persons, viz., his father, his stepmother, his brother, his uncle and his cousin by administering to them arsenic in sugar. The Sessions Judge agreeing with both the assessors found the accused guilty of the offences charged with and sentenced him to death for each offence of murder and to transportation for life for each offence of attempting to commit murder.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 3rd May, 1915, the accused distributed sugar to them saying it was "Baliadev's parsad" and he was distributing it in fulfilment of a vow. All the seven persons ate the "parsad" and within an hour or so all of them were seized with vomiting and purging, choking in the throat, burning sensation in the stomach, and cramps in the legs. As soon as they were taken ill, the accused cleared off, and did not reappear till two days later. His uncle Dhira, who fortunately for him was absent from home when the "parsad" was distributed, returned home at night to find the whole family vomiting and purging. He brought "ghee" from the village and made his sick relations drink it as an antidote. The uncle and the aunt of the accused died, while the rest recovered. The police constable on duty at Bahi, in the Panch Mahal Taluka, where the murders were committed, suspected foul play. He questioned the accused, who confessed his guilt and pointed out the stone on which he said he had grounded arsenic. Also from his pockets some dirt was found, which was mixed with arsenic according to the Chemical Analyser.

The accused had made a detailed confession before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate from which it appeared that the accused was carrying on an intrigue with a low-caste woman Dhanri, which was strongly objected to by his relations on the ground that it brought disgrace on the family. He therefore conceived the idea of wiping out his whole family so that there might none be left to come in his way. Before the committing Magistrate as well before the Sessions Court the accused tried to make out that the "parsad" was given to him by Dhanri and that he did not know that it contained poison.

The Sessions Judge was clearly of opinion that it was the accused who had procured the poison and the sugar and administered them to his relations. In spite of his youth the accused had in his opinion put himself beyond the pale of mercy by the appallingly inhuman and heartless nature of his crime.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. Manmukhram K. Mehta appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

"CONTUMACIOUS CONDUCT."

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Batchelor.)

KAZI IBRAHIM WALAD KAZIALLI v. MEMON BIBI BUITE CHILMAI.

This was an appeal against the order of Mr. J. D. Dixshit, District Judge of Thana who directed that a writ of Habeas Corpus should be issued for the arrest of the minor and her delivery to the respondent. The respondent Memon Bibi was appointed guardian of her minor daughter in preference to the appellant; and though served with a notice to deliver the minor into the respondent's custody the appellant failed to do so. Hence an application was made to recover possession of the person of the minor under section 12 of the Guardians and Wards Act.

The appellant deliberately disobeyed the order of the court and had refused to produce the minor in Court on the pretext that she had been married and was in the custody of her husband. The object was to frustrate the order of the Court. Under these circumstances the District Judge was of opinion that the appellant's conduct was simply contumacious and ordered that a writ of Habeas Corpus should be issued under section 100 of the Criminal Procedure for the arrest of the minor and to bring her before the Court to be delivered to the respondent.

The appellant was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 5 per day not exceeding Rs. 500 until the time the default continued. If the respondent so desired and paid the maintenance allowance the appellant would be detained in the Civil Jail under section 45 of the Guardians and Wards Act.

Against the above order of the District Judge Kazi Ibrahim appealed to the High Court under Act VIII of 1890, on the grounds that the sections of the Guardians and Wards Act were wrongly applied to this case.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the order of the lower Court and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi appeared for the appellant.

Mr. J. Gharpure appeared for the respondent.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHEMISTS AT LAW.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Kaikhushro Muncnersha Madon, proprietor of the firm of M. T. Madon and Company, chemists and druggists of Abdul Rehman Street, appeared to answer a charge of using a false trade mark, preferred against him by Ardeshir Farduniji Madon, one of the managers of F. S. Madon and Company, chemists and druggists in Princess Street and Abdul Rehman Street.

Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. V. F. Vicaji defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that in 1902 his company manufactured a liquid preparation called "Zam-Zam" which had since acquired a reputation in the market. Last April he came to know that the accused was also selling a preparation called Zam-Zam" in the shape of tabloids. He subsequently learnt that the accused used to import a preparation called "Murim Eye Remedies" in bottles. Formerly these bottles were wrapped up in a booklet in which there was an advertisement of a preparation called Little Lavendar Laxim Pellets. Latterly in these booklets the word "Zam-Zam" was substituted for Little Lavendar Laxim. The complainant further alleged that one of the effects of his preparation was that it was an astringent, whereas the preparation of the accused had the contrary effect. He also alleged that the result of the palming off of the accused's preparation as "Zam-Zam" was likely to deceive the unwary public, who, relying on an astringent, would get a laxative, and thereby cause harm to him.

Some evidence was recorded, and the further hearing was adjourned.

HIS SIXTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Vinayak Raghunath Tivaiker, a school teacher, of Purbhadevi Road, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of a gold chain, valued about Rs. 40, belonging to Bhow Ramchandra Kavitker. Gopaldas Girdhardas was charged with receiving stolen property.

The complainant alleged that on the 15th instant he and the first accused were going along Falkland Road, when he gave to the accused a chain for safe custody, saying he would take it back in five minutes. The chain together with a watch had been given him for repairs by his sister. When near the Madhav Bag, the accused disappeared and failed to return the chain.

The first accused admitted having received the chain from the complainant. He said Gopaldas met him on the road and represented to him that he was a detective. Gopaldas further told him that the chain was stolen property and he (the first accused) would be sent to jail. So saying he took away the chain and him but the latter wou'd not have it. Gopal gave him Rs. 10. They then went to a Marwari to pledge the chain with Gopaldas who then disappeared with the chain.

The Magistrate convicted both the accused. The first accused was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 40 was ordered to be paid to the complainant. The second accused, who had five previous convictions, was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MAN WITH A DOZEN SENTENCES.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Sub-Inspector Sorabji Naoroji, charged one Ramchandra Vithoba, a Hindu aged 26 years, with committing theft of a purse containing Rs. 47-12-6 from the coat pocket of one Kerson Nanchand at the Masjid Bunder Station on the 20th instant. The prosecution case was that the complainant got into a third class compartment at Masjid Bunder Station at 4-30 p.m. on the 20th instant to go to Byculla, where he resided. After a time the accused stole his purse from his coat pocket. The accused was then handed over to the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which two months of solitary confinement. The accused was further ordered to report his place of residence to the Police for a period of four years, after his release from the jail.

The accused had eleven previous convictions all for petty thefts.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Ahmed Mahomed of Ghas Bazaar with selling and possessing cocaine, without a license.

A bogus customer with marked coins was sent on Saturday night to the accused, who sold him cocaine and was arrested with the marked coins in his possession. The accused was also found in possession of eleven packets of cocaine concealed in match boxes. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The 191st list of casualties from France and Belgium reports :—

KILLED.

Captain J. S. Mcenen (previously reported missing), 20th Deccan Horse.

WOUNDED.

Captain G. G. E. Wylly, V.C., Guides Cavalry.

The 82nd list from Mesopotamia reports :—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Jemadar Shahib Singh, 42nd Pioneers.

WOUNDED.

Jemadar Khemsingh, 67th Punjabis.

Subadar-Major Ayab Khan, 76th Punjabis.

Subadar Mula Singh, 90th Punjabis.

The following additional casualty reported from the Mediterranean Force :—

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant G. W. Hornsley (previously reported missing, believed killed), 14th King George's Ferozepore Sikhs.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 21st August 1915, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

Captain William Noel Atkinson who was killed in the Dardanelles on the 29th June was the eldest son of the late Rev. A. W. Atkinson who was for many years the Principal of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamand.

It is understood that Monsignor Angel-Mary has been appointed co-adjutor to the Archbishop of Verapoly. Verapoly is a Carmelite See in native Cochin.

SEQUEL TO CEYLON RIOTS.

EIGHT SINHALESE EDITORS CHARGED WITH TREASON.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

Eight Sinhalese editors of newspapers published in that language in Colombo are being prosecuted for treason, alleged to be in articles published in their newspapers in connection with recent rioting in Ceylon.

LEAVING PLACE OF INTERNMENT.

APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCE REFUSED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 23.

The District Magistrate Sialkot sentenced Sher Singh who was interned in a village in that district to one year's rigorous imprisonment for leaving the place of internment without permission. The Sessions Judge refused to admit the appeal in this case.

THE RAVI MURDER.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL REFUSED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 23.

Hira Lal Rikhi Ram Ratan Chand and Guranditta who are under arrest in connection with the Ravi murder again applied this morning to the District Magistrate for bail through counsel. The Magistrate refused bail at this stage but said he would pass orders definitely on Thursday next.

HON. MR. S. SASTRY AT NAGPUR.

PROPOSED LECTURE ON ORGANISATION IN PUBLIC LIFE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 23.

The Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastry, Member of the Madras Legislative Council and President of the Servants of India Society arrived here to-day. He was met at the station by some friends among whom were the Hon. Rao Bahadur Kelkar, Hon. Mr. Dixit, Mr. V. E. Pradhan and Mr. Dravid, Senior Member of the local branch of the Society. Mr. Sastry is expected to remain here for a week, and will visit some of the principal centres in the Central Provinces before leaving for Allahabad. His first lecture on "Organization in Public Life" comes off to-morrow.

Y. M. C. A. INDIAN BRANCH, POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—On Friday (20th instant) evening an annual election meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Indian Branch, Poona, was held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, in Convent Street. The official year of this institution ends if not on the 31st July, surely on the third Wednesday in August every year when, according to the constitution of this body an annual meeting is to be held and office-bearers for the ensuing year elected. Now the office-bearers of the Y. M. C. A. are elected for a year only and consequently their term of office expired on the 18th instant and the whole executive became *functus officio*. Besides a new election would be meaningless unless the several offices are vacant. An express provision in the constitution that office-bearers for the previous year are eligible for re-election also points the same way.

The president of the Y. M. C. A., Indian Branch, who must be held to have vacated office along with rest of the executive committee occupied the chair unasked on the said occasion and opened the business of the election meeting which was strongly objected to by one of the members as unconstitutional, since he was no longer in office and could not preside at the meeting unless duly elected by the general body. The President, who was too tenacious of his chair, however, ruled the member out and, despite repeated remonstrance, proceeded with the election business. It is humbly submitted that a self-elected chairman could not be in lawful possession of the house and could not consistently, with the recognised procedure of public meetings, rule a member out, being himself a usurper. It also follows as a necessary consequence that the proceedings of any such meeting which has been refused the privilege of electing its own chairman are *abinitio* void, and any election held under such circumstances would be vitiated as illegal and unconstitutional. It is very much to be regretted that the President should have betrayed such an unnatural love for the chair and carried matters with a high hand in utter defiance of the elementary rules of procedure.—Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER.

Poona, 21st August, 1915.

The following changes in the Punjab Commission have been arranged. Mr. Barry I. C. S. now Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore proceeds at once to Faridkot, where he will be on duty with H. H. the Maharaja.

On the conclusion of his privilege leave early in September, Mr. Renouf, I.C.S., will be posted as Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur.

Major C. H. Buck, Deputy Commissioner will on return from leave about October 25th, be posted to the Muzaffargarh Division.

Mr. Victor Bayley, Superintendent of Munitions, returned to Simla from tour.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Coconut Holiday.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Poona.

Poona Extra Race Meeting.

Y. M. C. A. Ballad Concert, in aid of Funds, 8-30 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s. s. Almkuzo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon leave for Poona.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia per s.s. Nankin will be closed at the General Post Office at 7.30 p.m. Parcel Mail for China closes at 6-30 p.m. on the same day.

THURSDAY, Aug. 26.

Municipal Corporation.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

August, 24.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C. Commanding.

Orderly N.C. Officers for the week.—Sergeant E. G. Pearson and Corporal W. T. Nash.

Tuesday 24th—Tuesday, August 24th being a public holiday, there will be a general practice for all members in the northern parts of the Island. The Corps will be told off to escort a convoy from Mahalakshmi Station to Bandora Causeway in the presence of an enemy. All members are expected to be present.

Message books, road maps and compasses should be brought by all non-commissioned officers.

Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent to Mahalakshmi Station, so as to arrive there by 7 a.m. and leave by the train from Church Gate Station, at 7-5 a.m.

Members residing elsewhere should rendezvous, at Mahalakshmi Station at 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki shirts, regimental saddles, rifles (no swords), and bandoliers.

Refreshments will be provided by the Corps.

Wednesday, 25th.—Riding School for Recruits and Remounts from 7 a.m.

Thursday, 26th.—Commanding Officers Parade 7-15 a.m. Rendezvous Church Gate Station.

Dress.—Khaki shirts, regimental saddles, rifles and swords (no bandoliers.)

Friday, 27th.—Instructional Drill for Troop leaders and N.C. Officers at Headquarters at 7 a.m.

Riding School for Recruits and Remounts, 7 a.m.

A. KIRKE-SMITH, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

August, 24.

154. Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during August. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, havresacks and waterbottles.

2 days 22nd to 24th August "A" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.
3 days 25th to 27th August "E" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.
4 days 28th to 31st August "F" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.

MONDAYS.

146. Parades.—"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Parade with arms-Musketry and Coy. drill.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"A" Coy. Recruits will parade until further notice at 8 a.m. at Headquarters.

"D" Coy. will parade at 7 a.m. at the Telegraph Quarters.

N.C. Officers of "A", "C", "E" & "F" Cos. at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

"F" Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order Khaki with helmets. All members must attend.

"J" Coy. Trained Volunteers No. 4 Section at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. and 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

"C", "D" and "F" Coys. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

TUESDAY.

"B" Coy. at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, soft shoes if weather is wet.

There will be no parade for "G" Company.

"A" Coy. will parade until further notic at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters.

"E" Coy. including recruits at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. and 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

WEDNESDAYS.

"C", "D", "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

Trained Volunteers 1 and 2 Sections of "J" Coy. Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.

THURSDAYS

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill on Tuesday evenings must attend this parade.

Parade with arms-Musketry and Coy. drill.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"F" Coy. No. 1 and 4 Sections at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters until further orders.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. and 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

"D" Coy. at 6-30 p.m. at Telegraph quarters.

"C" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. All members must attend.

FRIDAYS.

"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.

"B" Coy. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-30 a.m.

"B" Coy. at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, khaki, soft shoes if weather is wet.

"A" Coy. Recruits will parade until further notice at 8 a.m. at Headquarters.

"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. and 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

SATURDAYS.

"A" Coy. at 4 p.m. in the Liquor Shed Alexandra Docks.

198 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows.—"D" Coy. from 23rd to 31st inst. both days inclusive.

Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N.C. Officers and men daily. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

260. Maxim Gun.—"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team will parade at Headquarters on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.

"G" Coy. Team on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7-15 a.m. until further orders.

(Sd.) N.B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B. V. A.

Colaba, Aug. 23.

TUESDAY.

804 Parades.—No. 1 Company will parade outside the Government Dockyard at 6-30 a.m to proceed to Oyster Rock for Fort manning.

No. 2 Company will parade at Headquarters at 7 a.m. for Fort manning at Colaba.

WEDNESDAY.

7 a.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba for 15 pr. B.L. Gun Drill.
7 a.m. Signalling Class.

FRIDAY.

7 a.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba for 15 pr. B.L. Gun Drill.
7 a.m. Signalling Class.

SATURDAY.

7 a.m. Recruits (Rifle Drill)

805. Enrolments.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps as stated:—

No. 1721 Gr. Pennington W. from 16-8-15 to No. 2 Company.

No. 251 Spr. Wilson A. from 21-8-15 E.E. Company.

(Sd.) H. A. STARKEY, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

A HINDU WIDOW ROBBED

A Hindu widow named Laxmibai, who lived on the first floor of a house in Isaji Street has reported to the Police that ornaments to the value of Rs. 584 have been stolen from her room during her absence.

A SCHOOL BOY'S MISADVENTURE.

While an Anglo-Indian boy named Henry Haig, a boarder in the Indo-British Institution, was playing on the first floor of the school, on Sunday and had climbed on to the railings of the verandah, lost his balance and fell down, a height of nearly ten feet. He was taken to the European General Hospital for treatment, as his skull had been fractured.

FATAL BURNS.

A Mahomedan girl named Latiffbai aged about eighteen years, who was living with her husband and his mother at Paltan Road died in the G. T. Hospital on the 20th instant from the effects of burns. She made a statement that her clothes had been set on fire by her mother-in-law Ameenabai by pouring kerosine oil. Ameenabai also died in the Hospital last night from the effects of burns sustained by her in putting out the fire.

ENTENTE CORDIALE COMMITTEE.

A Commito de l'Entente Cordiale has been founded in Paris, its principal object being the development of friendship between France and Great Britain. With the help of a simular body now being formed in London, it is proposed to organise lectures in England, and to circulate, in both countries, pamphlets dealing with their material and moral interests. In this order of ideas the Comite has already begun by publishing, in the current number of "La Renaissance," several articles in which the services rendered by England to France are set forth. M. Emile Boutroux writ on Anglo-French co-operation in the domain of thought, and Mme. Daniel Lesueur bears eloquent testimony to the efforts of the Society of Friends, the French Relief Fund, and the British Red Cross to relieve distress of all kinds in France. The secretaries of the Comite are: MM. Fortunat Strowski, professor at the Sorbonne; J. P. Belin, publisher, and Maurice Alfassa, civil engineer.

B. V. R. BOXING TOURNAMENT.

LAST NIGHT.

EXCELLENT FIGHTING.

The Bombay Volunteer Boxing tournament came to a successful close last night when some excellent sport was witnessed. Long before the scheduled time to start every seat in the house was taken and the Masters of Ceremonies had a good deal of difficulty in providing seating accommodation for the very large numbers of spectators that turned up. H. E. Lord Willingdon was present and also several officers of the B. V. R. and the Bombay Garrison. The Tournament has been a very great success and the fighting has been of a fairly high standard. The combatants have showed good spirit throughout and accepted hard knocks good humouredly. Sergt.-Major Kearsey must be heartily congratulated for the successful running of the Tournament. His has been an arduous task and he performed it well. A word of thanks is also due to the Referee, the Judges and the Timekeeper and to the other members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who ably assisted Sergt. Kearsey in treating the public to some excellent sport. The Referee's post is always a difficult one and he cannot possibly satisfy everyone. He however, should have used more discretion when a man was fearfully outclassed by his opponent and was sustaining severe and unnecessary punishment. We refer to the Harris-Burch fight. Burch was not in the same street as Harris and was being badly punished from the start. Harris very sportingly tried to spare his man as much punishment as he could and bring the fight to an early close, which he succeeded in doing, but it was the duty of the referee to step in and put an end to the fight. Br. Trentham, R.G.A., was the winner of the Middle Weights, Gr. Hannon, R.G.A., being a very close second. Cpl. Gates of the Oxford and Bucks had no difficult at all in accounting for his opponents and won easily. There were two contests down for decision, one of four rounds between Pte. Cook, Oxford and Bucks, and Signalman Burch, Royal Navy, and the other of six rounds between Inspector Melville, Bombay Police and Br. Holden, R.G.A. The former was a very evenly contested fight which ended in favour of Burch. In the latter Holden showed superior training and could have knocked Melville out had he put more weight behind his blows. Pte. Harris won the Feather Weights, he was all over Burch and knocked him out in the first round. Major Bishop acted as Referee while Lieut. Kemp and Mr. Robinson officiated as Judges. The Time-keeper was Mr. Jack McCauliffe.

Corpl. Gates of the Oxford and Bucks threw out a challenge to the whole of India at any weight and at any side bet up to Rs. 1,000.

Pte. Rose Oxford and Bucks also threw out a challenge to Pte. Harris, 14th Hussars to fight anywhere in three months time, preferably at the Poona Tournament. The challenge was accepted by Pte. Harris.

SEMI-FINALS:—MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

PTE. THOMPSON, 14TH HUSSARS, *v.* BR. TRENTHAM, R. G. A.

This was not much of a fight, Trentham had much the longer reach and his sledge-hammer right got home every time. He led throughout the three rounds and won on points.

GR. HANNON, R.G.A., *v.* PTE. HANCOX, OXFORD AND BUCKS.

A very good fight. Hannon was the straighter and cleaner hitter. Both men fought well and the first round ended slightly in favour of Hannon.

2nd Round.—Hancox was warned by the Referee for continually holding. Hannon did not hit often but his blows reached their mark when he did. Not much to cho se between the fighters in this round.

3rd Round.—This was the best round. Both men showed good training and fought hard till time was called. Hannon's straight rights and lefts frequently came into play and scored several points. The decision went to Hannon.

SEMI-FINALS:—HEAVY WEIGHTS.

GR. WALSH, R.G.A., *v.* GR. STRONG, R.G.A.

Gr. Strong adopted different tactics to what he is used to and tried to put more science into his fighting. In this however he was not successful. Walsh was much quicker on his feet and gained the verdict on the smallest margin of points.

BR. DODD, R.G.A., *v.* CPL. GATES, OXFORD AND BUCKS.

Dodd after being knocked about a good deal gave in the first round gave up early in the 2nd round.

FINALS:—BANTAM WEIGHTS.

CADET MANNINGS, B.V.R., *v.* CADET WHITAKER, B.V.R.

A hurricane fight in which Whitaker sucbeating his sturdier opponent on points.

SPECIAL CONTEST (4 Rounds).

PTE. COOKE OXFORD AND BUCKS VYS. SIGNALMAN BURCH, R. N.

This was an excellent fight. Both men fighting well. Burch was very quick and covered splendidly. Cooke got in several good straight rights. A very even round the first.

2nd Round.—A hard fought round in which Burch delivered two blows to Cooke's one, Burch leading.

3rd Round.—Burch did most of the leading and piled up a number of points.

4th Round.—Cooke improved considerably but Burch had too great a lead and nothing but a knock-out would have won Cooke the fight. Burch won on points.

During the interval Mr. Robinson gave a good exhibition of Club and Sword swinging.

6 ROUND CONTEST FOR MIDDLE WEIGHT-CHAMPIONSHIP OF BOMBAY.

INSPT. MELVILLE, BOM. POLICE *v.* BR. HOLDEN R. G. A.

Rather a disappointing fight. Melville showed lack of training and his fruitless right swings failed to reach their mark. Holden hit hard and straight and led throughout the six rounds. He could have knocked Melville out had the put more weight behind his blows. Holden won on points.

FINALS—MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

BR. TRENTHAM, R. G. A. vs. GR. HANNON R. G. A.

1st Round.—Trentham continually jabbed with his left, but Hannon parried well and brought his straight right into play. A very even round.

2nd Round.—Not much in this round. Trentham doing a good deal of clinching.

3rd Round.—Both men fought well and the round ended in favour of Trentham. Trentham won on points.

FINALS.—FEATHER WEIGHTS.

PTE. HARRIS, 14TH HUSSARS VS. SIGNALMAN BURCH ROYAL NAVY.

Burch was no match for his classier opponent, but stuck his punishment very gamely. Harris knocked him out in the first round.

FINALS.—HEAVY WEIGHTS.

CPL. GATES OXFORD AND BUCK VS. GR. WALSH R.G.A.

Gates had Walsh down early in the round but he managed to rise after a few seconds. Gates however knocked him out before the close of the first round.

FINALS—LIGHT WEIGHTS.

SERGT. MURRAY B.V.R. VS. VOL. SULLIVAN B.V.R.

A very unscientific fight. Both men punched away at the other till they came to a standstill. Murray won on points.

Lieut. Col. Cadell B. V. R. presented the prizes:—

LIGHT WEIGHT CONTEST.

1st prize.—Pte. Harris.
2nd prize.—Sgt. Fewings.

BANTAM WEIGHTS.

1st. prize.—Cadet Whitaker. B. V. R.
2nd prize.—Cadet Mannings B. V. R.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

1st prize.—Pte. Harris.
2nd prize.—Sign. Burch.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

1st prize.—Sergt. Murray.
2nd prize.—Vol. Sullivan.

MIDDLE WEIGHT CONTEST.

1st prize.—Br. Holden.
2nd prize.—Inspt. Melville.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

1st prize.—Br. Drenthain.
2nd prize.—Gr. Hannon.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

1st prize.—Cpl. Gates.
2nd prize.—Gr. Walsh.

SPECIAL CONTESTS I.

1st prize.—Pte. Hancox.

SPECIAL CONTESTS II.

1st prize.—Sign. Burch.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Y. M. C. A. (3); BENGAL UNITED (0).

The return game between the Young Men's Christian Association and the Bengal United was decided on the Cooperage last evening, and resulted in a win for the Young Christians by three goals, there being no response from the Bengalees. The Bengalees did not fare as well as they did in their previous encounter with the Y. M. C. A., this being due to their forwards not combining as well as they usually do. Dass is developing into quite a useful goal-keeper and except for one shot which he muffed badly played well. Acharaya was off colour and did not play the clever game he usually does, while the forwards were hopelessly off colour. The Y. M. C. A. had out a representative side, Murray being the only absentee. Lynn played in the forward line for the first time and shaped quite well. The halves worked hard and broke the back of the Bengalees attack, the backs having little to do in consequence. Bridgewater spent a lazy hour in goal and was not called upon to save a shot Morris was the best forward. Strelley occasionally broke through smartly, but is too selfish with the ball and is far too slow in shooting to be of very much use to his side.

During the initial period of the game the Y. M. C. A. found the net three times within the first few minutes play Harwood put his side ahead. Strelley shot for goal and one of the backs returned, Harwood shot as the ball reached the turf. It was a splendid shot and gave the Bengalee custodian no chance. Hogan had an opening shortly after and beat Dass with a long "daisy-cutter." The Y. M. C. A. were having much the better of the exchanges and Strelley put in a weak shot. Dass jumbled badly and let the ball roll over the line. At half-time the score stood.

Y. M. C. A. ..... 3 goals.
Bengal United ..... nil

Although the Young Christians pressed the Bengal United throughout the second half they were unable to increase their score. Morris and Harwood made several good openings for Strelley and Hogan, but both these players were very slow at shooting. G. Iyengar now changed places with V. Iyengar. This was scarcely a wise move as it smashed up the combination between Hussein and G. Iyengar. Nothing eventful happened in last few minutes of the game. The final score was:—

Y. M. C. A. ..... 3 goals.
Bengal United ..... nil

Bengal United:—Goal, Dass; backs, G. Khan and Acharaya; half-backs, Nooruddin, Shrinwash and Raju; forwards, Hussein, V. Iyengar, G. Iyengar, Sherma and Shivrao.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Bridgewater; backs, W. James and Peel; half-backs, H. James, Bourne and Gardiner; forwards, Morris, Lynn, Strelley, Hogan and Harwood.

Referee.—Sergt. Skinner (R. G. A.)

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	Goals F	A	Pts
R. G. A.	7	6	0	1	28	2	13
Medicals	8	6	1	1	21	5	13
Y. M. C. A.	7	4	1	2	10	7	10
Bombay Gymkhana	6	4	1	1	28	6	9
6th Devons	8	2	4	2	11	15	6
Bengal United	7	1	5	1	6	18	3
Inst. Luso-Indiano	7	1	5	1	3	19	3
Lusitanians	7	0	6	1	2	37	1

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Lusitanians v. R. G. A.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

QUESTION OF TARRANT'S ELIGIBILITY TO PLAY.

We are glad to state that the Parsi Gymkhana have informed the Bombay Gymkhana that the Parsis will have no objection to the participation in the coming quadrangular fixtures of Tarrant, the famous Middlesex professional. It will be remembered that in some quarters a doubt was expressed as to Tarrant's eligibility to play, on the ground that the selection of the European team was confined to the Presidency of Bombay and the Southern Command and that therefore as he was on the staff of the Maharaja of Patiala and his stay in Poona was only temporary, he could not participate in the matches, in view of the rules of the Tournament. The Presidency Selection Committee thereupon enquired of the Indian Gymkhanas through the Bombay Gymkhana whether they would have any objection to Tarrant's inclusion in the European Eleven. And, as stated above, we are glad to learn that the Indian Gymkhanas are not raising any objection to the participation in the big matches of the famous cricketer. The Parsi Selection Committee have already sent in their reply and the Hindu and Islam Committees are likely to follow suit in a day or two. The enquiry by the Presidency Selection Committee was perhaps superfluous as the Indian Committees never thought of lodging any objection to Tarrant or any other non-Bombay man playing for the Presidency. In fact, as mentioned by us on Friday, it was the Indians themselves, who a few years ago had suggested that the rule restricting the selection of the European team to the Presidency of Bombay and the Southern Command might be abolished and the selection extended to the whole of India as in the case of the Parsis and the Mahomedans.

THE PARSI TEAM.

The Parsi Selection Committee meets this evening, when the team for the match against the Hindus will be finally selected. The following will most probably be selected, as forecasted by us last week:—

(1) Dr. H. D. Kanga (Capt).
(2) Mr. J. S. Warden.
(3) Mr. R. P. Meherhomji.
(4) Mr. B. Mirza.
(5) Mr. P. J. Chinoy.
(6) Mr. H. J. Vajifdar.
(7) Mr. M. B. Vatcha.
(8) Mr. D. D. Driver.
(9) Mr. S. M. Chothia.
(10) Mr. D. K. Kapadia.
(11) Mr. M. D. Parakh; Mr. J. S. Elavia; or Mr. J. H. Elchidana.

CRICKET AT POONA.

BOMBAY GYM. V. POONA GYMKHANA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 23.

The long looked for fixture between the Poona Gymkhana and the Bombay Gymkhana opened yesterday under favourable weather conditions. The wicket was an ideal one for batsmen and the game aroused a good deal of interest. The Poona Gymkhana who took the first knock unfortunately rendered a very poor display of batting skill in their first innings and when the last wicket fell for a total of 67 runs only it was a rude surprise to many. The only bastman who made any show of a stand was Pratt. The deadly and unfamiliar deliveries of Simms and Stileman no doubt accounted for this unfortunate state of affairs or perhaps it was the excellent fielding of the Bombay men who utilised every catch that placed our home team in such a lamentable position at the close of their first innings.

Holman and Kirkwood were the first two players to go out to the wicket. Judging from the nervous manner in which they opened the attack it would be doing them no injustice to say that an early disaster was feared.

Before long this fear was justified for a thundering delivery from Simms dislodged Holman's stumps before his fifth run could be secured. Col. Boome, the next batsman, also failed to make much headway against the bowling. The partnership was not long for Col. Boome's reckless batting soon suffered him to be caught by Simms who was on the look-out for the inevitable. Kirkwood who promised to open well was given l.-b.-w. just as he was beginning to get dangerous and Fawcett who followed retired immediately for a duck, being caught by Hampton. Capt. Yates of whom great expectations were realised had the misfortune of being given l.-b.-w. before he was afforded a chance of maintaining his glorious record. With the arrival of Lavarton and Pratt things began to brighten up a hit, the scoring becoming faster. Pratt began hitting out freely in a most confident manner and soon ran into double figures as also did his partner. But Simms interposed and eventually securred a separation. Haverton made an excellent display but skied the ball unnecessarily and in consequence was soon held. Kinghorne opened well and compiled 10 runs in fine style. Cannon, the last batsman, received a tempting delivery after his fourth run which he failed to utilise. Laddell being absent, the Poona Gymkhana played with one player short.

The Bombay Gymkhana contrary to expectation's failed like their opponents to put up a brilliant stand. Reckless batting on the whole was a feature of the play on either side which accounted for so many batsmen being caught out. No fewer than four players on both sides came to grief by indulging in indiscriminate hitting. When the last wicket fell the visitors had registered 96 runs of which Hampton (23), Cowper (20), and Simms (20), were the principal contributors.

In their second innings the Poona Gymkhana showed marked improvement and runs were forthcoming very rapidly. Yates (64) and Pratt (34) still batting quite surpassed themselves on this occasion. Pratt was in excellent form and with such an able partner as Yates a century was soon signalled. When time was up the home team had 139 runs for five wickets.

The match will be resumed to-morrow.

POONA GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.

Holman b Simms	4
Kirkwood l.b.w. b Stileman	7
Col. Boome c & b Simms	8
Fawcett c Hampton b Stileman	0
Capt. Yates l.b.w. b Simms	0
Lavarton c & b Simms	10
Pratt b Simms	21
Hastings c & b Stileman	0
Liddel, did not bat	
Kinghorne, not out	9
Cannon c Martindale b Simms	4
Extras	4
Total	67

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.

Hurlbatt c Yates b Kinghorne	4
Martindale c & b Holman	13
Cowper c Fawcett b Kinghorne	20
Hampton c Kirkwood b Holman	23
McCormack l.b.w. b Holman	0
Simms l.b.w. b Holman	20
Baker b Kirkwood	1
Kilby l.b.w. b Kirkwood	0
Stileman b Kirkwood	0
Murray c Cannon b Holman	3
Kennedy, not out	4
Extras	8
Total	96

PONNA GYMKHANA.

SECOND INNINGS.

Col. Boome c Cowper b Stileman	0
Holman b Simms	9
Hastings b Simms	11
Pratt, batting	34
Kirkwood b Stileman	3
Capt. Yates c Hurlbatt	0
McCormack, batting	64
Laverton, Fawcett, Cannon, Liddel to bat	
Extras	2
Total	139

A FIXTURE OFF.

Owing to Volunteer manoeuvres it has been found impossible for the Gymkhana to fix a team for to-day's match v. The Y. M. C. A. which has therefore been scratched.

It is reported that a powerful suction dredger is being despatched to the Persian Gulf to dredge the bar in the Shattel-Arab permitting vessels of heavy draught to proceed up the river. At present nineteen feet at high tide the maximum draught permissible.

TO-DAY'S RACING AT POONA.

HANDICAPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 23.

THE TEHERAN PLATE.—7 Furlongs.

Best Chance 9-7, Makbul 9-4, Bhatty Chief 9-4, Saidan 9-2, Nizam-ul-Mulk 9-2, Harry Johnson 9-1, Solar Star 8-10, Cicero 8-10, Nawabzada 8-10, Ajmer 8-7, Iron Chest 8-6, Sweden 8-5, Adonis 8-3, Serpent 8-1, Newmarket 7-13, Red Silk 7-11, Excelsior 7-11, Emaifel-ul-Mulk 7-11, Ata Allah 7-9, Black Hussar 7-8, Royal Court 7-7, Abdul Aziz 7-6, Khedavi Misser 7-4.

THE MATHERAN PLATE Division I.—1¼ Miles.

Clarenceux 9-6, Altar 9-6, Grey Master 9-6, Lot 9-2, Full Moon 8-12, Rag Time 8-12, Partner 8-8, Welcome 8-4, Black Ivory 8-4, Shanghai 8-4, Red Flag 8-2, Nasirabad 7-12, Maurice 7-12, Sphere 7-11, Biglig 7-10.

DIVISION II.

White Silk 9-3, Hurchan 8-10, Victory 8-10, Heliograph 8-8, American Spot 8-8, Royalist 8-8, Powerful 8-5, Perim 8-3, Jemadar 8-2, Kaumers 8-1, Eldorado 8-1, Shimran 7-13, Abdul 7-12, Paradox 7-4, Sayel 7-0.

THE NERAL PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

Saidan 9-6, Maasal 8-12, Minerva 8-12, Dhaidan 8-10, Fado 8-10, Beethoven 8-9, Nawabzada 8-8, Durban 8-7, Bravo 8-4, Tenebreuse 8-3, Nainava 8-1, Mahbat-Baig 8-0, Ream 8-0, Red Silk 8-0, Ata Allah 7-10, Abdul Aziz 7-4.

THE HARRIS PLATE.—1 Mile.

Bachelor's Wedding 9-12, Kempion 9-7, Cider 9-4, Criton 8-13, St. Andrews 8-12, Le Soleil 8-11, Matchlock 8-9, Fire Finch 8-6, Punt 8-5, Jacamar 8-0, Orloff 8-0, Lady Muriel 7-13, Refresher 7-11, Vanity Box 7-7, Cherrywood 7-6, Puss-in-Boots 7-6, Keerit 7-6, Sugar Loaf 7-4.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

Orloff 10-3, Pretty Good Sort 9-12, Lithosian 9-9, Puss-in-Boots 9-9, Santa Barbara 9-8, Lumination 9-6, Sugar Loaf 9-2, Sparkes 8-9, Gipsy's Advice 8-8, Smirk 8-7, Drill Mistress 8-6, Forfeit 8-6, Arkangelo 8-5, Hamara 8-0, Seignourie 7-10, Borgie 7-9, Airman 7-9, Impecunious 7-6, St. Alban 7-2, Lady Douglas 6-12, Sophocles 6-8, Partial Eclipse 6-0.

HORSES LEFT IN.

POONA, Aug. 23.

THE TEHERAN PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Makbul 9-4, Bhatty Chief 9-4, Saidan 9-2, Nizam-ul-Mulk 9-2, Harry Johnson 9-1, Cicero 8-10, Ajmer 8-7, Iron Chest 8-6, Sweden 8-5, Adonis 8-3, Serpent 8-1, Newmarket 7-13, Red Silk 7-11, Shaif-el-Mulook 7-11, Ata Allah 7-9, Black Hussar 7-8, Royal Court 7-7, Abdul Aziz 7-6, Khedavi Misser 7-4.

THE MATHERAN PLATE, Division I. Distance 1¼ miles.

Altwar 9-6, Lot 9-2, Full Moon 8-12, Rag Time 8-11, Partner 8-8, Welcome 8-4, Black Ivory 8-4, Shanghai 8-4, Red Flag 8-2, Nasirabad 7-12, Maurice 7-12, Sphere 7-11, Biglig 7-10.

THE MATHERAN PLATE, Divisionn II. Hurchan 9-0, Victory 9-0, Heliograph 8-12, American Spot 8-12, Royalist 8-12, Powerful 8-9, Kasumers 8-5, Eldorado 8-5, Shimran 8-3, Abdul 8-2, Paradox 7-8, Sayel 7-4.

Top weight accepting being under 9st it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE NERAL PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Saidan 9-6, Fado 8-10, Beethoven 8-9, Nawabzada 8-8, Durban 8-7, Tenebreuse 8-4, Nainava 8-1, Ream 8-0, Ata Allah 7-10, Abdul 7-4.

THE HARRIS PLATE. Distance—1 mile.

Kempion 9-7, Cider 9-4, St. Andrews 8-12, Matchlock 8-9, Fire Finch 8-6, Punt 8-5, Jacamar 8-0, Orloff 8-0, Lady Muriel 7-13.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Santa Barbara 9-8, Lumination 9-6, Sparkes 8-9, Smirk 8-7, Drill Mistress 8-6, Forfeit 8-6, Seigneurie 7-10, Borgie 7-9, Impecunious 7-9, Lady Douglas 6-12, Sophocles 6-8.

THE SHIRAZ PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Bruce, Challenger, Messina, Certainty, England, Socrates, Active, Shailan, Shukur, Osprey and Black Hussar.

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SOMETIME ! ! !
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, August 24, 1915.

THE WAR IN THE NEAR EAST

The somewhat tardy declaration of war between Italy and the Ottoman Empire is likely to be fraught with momentous results for the destinies of the latter. It is so far not known whether any agreement as to Italian action in the Dardanelles has been arrived at between the Quirinal and the Allied governments, but it is of course plain that the Italians will feel it incumbent on them to assist their Allies in any theatre of war where their assistance can be of material use in forcing issues. So far the forces of King Victor Emmanuel have been sufficient only for the prosecution of the great national programme of Italia Irredenta, and up to the present they have met with little opposition in their mission of liberation. Both on land and by sea the Italians have bested their traditional enemy and now that the Italian mobilisation is complete, it is only natural that the Cabinet at Rome should realise its responsibilities to the Allied Powers, who are deciding the fate of Europe at the gates of Stamboul. The entry of Italy into the conflict with the Enver-cum-Liman confederation is full of promise for the speedy reduction of the Turkish defence, and should be physic for the pessimistic critics who are so busy decrying those ministers who are responsible for the initiative in the Near East. It is useless to deny that such critics have a case, but at the same time it is difficult to see what good purpose a constant reiteration of it can serve. The notion that Constantinople could be taken by naval force alone has been conclusively disproved. During the months which elapsed between the outbreak of the Great War and the entry of the Turks into the lists, the German mentors of the latter had ample opportunities, which they used admirably, for strengthening the approaches to the historic capital. The Intelligence Departments of the Allies were obviously badly informed as to the nature of the works which German genius had conceived.

But concrete trenches and hidden batteries are but the least of the sinews of war. It is the morale of an army which is its chief weapon. The earlier elation of the Turks, sprung from the first blunder of our supposing ships which alone could hew their way to Stamboul, swiftly disappeared the moment that mistake was rectified. Recent reports from the Gallipoli Peninsula affirm that the soldiers of the Sultan, despite their proverbial bravery, are not now displaying the same dash and spirit as they did four months ago. The newest addition to the list of their foes is not likely to have an exhilirating effect on an army which is fighting under foreign officers for an alien's glory. It may be that the appearance of Italy as the latest foe of the Turks will have a healthy effect on such Turkish ministers as are still sane, and convince them, since further conviction appears necessary, that the game is up. Italian reinforcements in the Dardanelles will be the last drop to the hemlock cup which the Kaiser caused the Ottoman to sip. In the Balkans, too, the action of the Quirinal will have a disquieting effect and cause many heart searchings at Sofia and Bukarest. No doubt the Austrian and German legations in these capitals have been busy hoisting flags and uncorking champagne in honour of Warsaw but the latest move of the Roman cabinet is more than likely to sour their wine. The peoples who inhabit the shores of the Danube are far more interested in Constantinople than in Warsaw; and, diplomatically, one Allied victory in Gallipoli is worth, in their eyes, a dozen German successes in Poland. The action of the Quirinal is happily coincident with the restoration to power of M. Venizelos and a truce between the great modern Athenian and his Prince. This, too, is another dagger thrust at the very heart of Teutonic machinations in Turkey and Greece. Even at this late hour one cannot help hoping that without further bloodshed the saner element of the Ottoman race may see, now that their foes are closing in upon them from all sides, the folly of fighting out to the end a cause as hopeless as it is unjust. Signs are not wanting of serious perturbation in Stamboul, and those who still retain some vestiges of traditional friendship for the Turk, can but hope that the prediction of the Premier may yet come true, and the Government which dragged the Sultan into war itself perish by the Turkish sword.

INIQUITIES OF INDENTURED LABOUR.

Much has been written and said about the hard conditions under which Indian indentured labourers are forced to live in British Colonies. During the course of a series of powerful articles which he contributed to our columns, Mr. C. F. Andrews showed graphically the evils of this system, which amounts to practical slavery. A point which is not infrequently lost sight of in the consideration of this subject is that the continuous export of men, women and children to work under the indenture system tends to lower the country itself in the estimation of the Colonists to the status of a land of low class labourers unknown to civilization who may be treated like beasts of burden. As Mr. Piper, of the Methodist Indian Mission in Fiji, said in an article on the subject contributed to a contemporary.

"The system accentuates racial prejudices and complicates sociological problems. There are plenty of British Colonists who know no Indians but the debased products of this system and to whom all Indians are but coolies. The Indian emigrant is despised because of his low standard of living. The abject servility to which he is reduced during his term of indenture only tends to heighten that repugnance. The white man comes to look upon the Indian as fit for no other position nor capable of improvement."

The indenture system is thus a standing and intolerable menace to the self-respect of India. The fear of social disgrace prevents many Indian men and women from returning to their own country on the completion of the terms of their indentures and they have no alternative than to resign themselves to their lot in far-off lands. The inevitable consequence is that a race of Indians is growing up in the Colonies, who, by the extremely low standard of social, moral and religious life forced upon them by a system of slavery, are the unfortunate and helpless instruments of incalculable harm to the status of their own country.

But while unanswerable evidence regarding the position and treatment of the Indian labourers in the Colonies constantly accumulates, showing how they are ill-treated in various ways and drag out a miserable existence, the authorities in India are apparently unwilling to move beyond the stage of stating that the matter is engaging their "serious consideration!" The situation, however, demands not consideration but immediate action with a view to the abolition of the system of indunture emigration altogether. The main consideration which led the Government of India to permit the emigration of Indian labourers to the Colonies under this system was the need for providing the surplus population of the labouring classes with good fields for earning their livelihood. At this stage it is not necessary to examine how far Government were justified in giving legislative sanction to a system of recruitment of labour repugnant to the spirit of British institutions, or how far the need referred to had any real existence. But it is undeniable that the industrial development of India and the consequent complaints of scarcity of labour, apart altogether from the agricultural possibilities of vast uncultivated areas in all parts of the country, have rendered the abolition of indentured emigration imperative in the interests of the country itself. The view that there is any surplus labouring population to be provided for has now been proved to be a myth. Under the circumstances, we think that the representation of the Marwari Association of Calcutta on the subject addressed to the Government, a copy of which has been sent to us, asks too little. The Association is an influential body, representative of a considerable section of the mercantile community of Bengal, and it can speak with authority and knowledge on the subject, as its members have been active in saving many a would-be victim from the clutches of the inhuman recruiter. And it is on the experience gained by its members at the Emigration Depot in Calcutta, as well as on the statements of returned emigrants made on solemn affirmation in Court, that its representation is based. From fresh information that it has thus collected the Association is able to affirm that the difficulties and the troubles of the Indian labourers are attributable more to the free and unrestricted emigration of a large number of men and women of all castes every year and the violation of the terms of their agreements by the Colonies, than to any fundamental shortcomings of the law. Indeed, whether there be any shortcomings in the Indian Emigration Act or not, the facts marshalled by the Association in its representation only strengthen the view often pressed on the attention of the Government that the root of the evil is the existence of the Act itself,—permitting as it does an inhuman system of recruitment of labour. And the evil cannot be eradicated except by abrogating the Act itself, and thus abolishing the indenture system altogether.

Notes of the Day.

The German Naval Disaster.

At the moment when the situation in the East is of a character that inspires many people with the most gloomy prognostications of the further disasters likely to befall Russian arms, the curt announcement that the German Fleet had penetrated the Gulf of Riga, the Russian Fleet retiring before immensely superior forces, was well calculated to provide the pessimists with the sort of material in which they delight to gloat. It was clear, however, that the Germans had embarked upon a very hazarduous operation. The outstanding lesson of the present war from a naval point of view has been the demonstration of the impossibility of fleets operating within enclosed waters. The mine and the submarine have practically put a stop to the "cutting-out" expedition or the close investment of a fortified naval base from the water side. The adventure of the Germans into the Gulf of Riga was, in fact, so rash that one is inclined to think that they were badly misled by their Intelligence Department as to the extent of the Russian defences and their strength in submarines. However, whatever may have led them into the adventure, it is highly satisfactory that they have come out of it so badly and that any idea of capturing and using Riga as a naval base, an almost indispensable aid to any designs that they may have for the distant future on Petrograd, will have to be abandoned.

The Women of Bombay and the War.

Since the outbreak of the war there has been no more impressive public gathering than that which assembled at the Bombay Town Hall on Saturday evening. The meeting was not impressive in the same sense as the great meeting of last year when the citizens of Bombay seething with enthusiasm, "laid their fealty," in the words of Sir Pherozesha Mehta, "at the feet of their beloved King-Emperor," impressed one—not that enthusiasm was lacking. But it was enthusiasm of a quieter nature, the enthusiasm of people whose loyalty and capacity to labour in the cause has passed through the ordeal of a year's practical test and not been found wanting. Nothing could have been more impressive than the figures and facts quoted by his Excellency and other speakers as to the immensity of the work that has been achieved by the women of Bombay in ministering to the needs and comforts of the men who are fighting the battles of the Empire in so many parts of the world. The meeting served as a recognition of the past and an inspiration for the future, and the note that was set by the speakers and taken up so eagerly by the audience showed emphatically that there is no weariness of well-doing in Bombay at least. The women of the Presidency have set an example to the whole of India,—that we think may be said without suspicion of boasting. Certainly in no part or province of the Empire has their work been excelled. That is a proud record that we know, after Saturday's meeting, there is no chance of the women of Bombay failing to maintain during the coming months.

The Need for Funds.

But however thoroughly and efficiently the women may throw themselves into the work of making garments and preparing comforts, and all the other dreary detail of the huge organisation which Lady Willingdon and her co-adjutors have set up, they are helpless unless the financial assistance which they have received during the past year is maintained. To this end it was gratifying that Saturday's meeting did not end without the announcement of a number of substantial donations, most of which, it is pleasing to note, came from people who had already been generous donors to the Fund. But this, of course, is but a tithe of what will be necessary to keep the work going in that state of efficiency that has marked it in the past, and we take this opportunity of making an earnest appeal to those, who have the means, to give to this great cause as freely and generously as they are able. There are many who think that, if they are not able to make a donation of the generous and handsome nature of those that were announced at Saturday's meeting, their subscription may be looked at askance. But the advertisement which we published yesterday showing at a glance what can be done with a ten-rupee subscription, should disabuse their minds. We are inclined to think, in fact, that the small subscriber has not been exploited to the extent that he might have been in connection with this Fund, and though we strongly deprecate any methods that might be open to the suspicion of compulsion and bear hardly and improperly on those who live on the very margin of necessity, we do think that there is still a large class of the comparatively well-to-do, as distinguished from the wealthy, who might be tapped with advantage to the Fund.

Compulsory Service.

One of the most notable debates that took place just before the rising of Parliament was that on the question of Conscription. Its outstanding feature was the extent to which Liberal members, whom one would have regarded previously as the last people in the world to appear under the standard of compulsory service, urged that compulsory service should be instituted in Great Britain without any further delay. Captain Guest, who raised the question, declared that, if we were to win in the present war and to win quickly, compulsion was the only way. That, of course, is an exaggeration as nobody can suppose that, since three million men have answered the call to the colours, we are not likely as time goes on to be able to reinforce by further recruitment the forces in the field. But is certain that compulsion would end a great many difficulties and perhaps provide a short cut to the desired end, though there is still the difficult question, of weather such a great change could be carried out in war time, to settle. Mr. Tennant's reply on behalf of the Government in the debate was specially notable. He demurred to the statement of Mr. J. H. Thomas that we were getting all the men we wanted as exaggerated. As we put larger numbers into the field we should require larger reinforcements. While repudiating the suggestion that we were not making the sacrifices necessary, he would not, and could not, close the door to a compulsory policy, nor did he wish to say anything which would in any way embarrass any member of the Government in taking such action as was deemed necessary to bring about the successful conclusion of the war.

The I. S. M. D. and the War.

We take the following from "Truth":—

Members of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department who have been recalled from civil work to military duty are getting some fine examples of official dexterity in quibbling over pay and allowances. About thirty of these medicos are now on "field service" in India with military pay which is less than half what they have been receiving in civil posts. They are told that it is "field service," and that their families cannot therefore be allowed to join them if they represent that it is impossible to maintain two establishments on the military pay. On the other hand, they are also told that they are not on such field service as entitles them to a field allowance, and furthermore that as they are not sent overseas, separation allowances cannot be granted to their families. The treatment of these medical officers seems to be peculiarly mean and cruel.

The transfer of a case from the District Court of Shikarpur to the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Karachi was recently allowed on the ground of the Magistrate terrifying a prevaricating witness by exhibiting handcuffs to him in Court.

"FRANCE WILL CONQUER."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE NATION

(By yesterday's Mail.)

President Poincaré addressed the following message to the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies, on August 5:—

It is natural that after a year of war the President of the Republic considers it an honour to associate himself with the Government and with the Chambers in expressing homage, admiration and gratitude to the nation and to the Army.

When twelve months ago I recommended to the country that sacred union which was and which still remains one of the conditions of victory, I did not doubt but that my appeal would be immediately heard.

Our enemies, who have always misunderstood France, were alone in believing that to their brutal aggression we would offer the assistance of our disagreements.

At the very hour when they audaciously announced that Paris was given over to rioting, the capital assumed that grave and calm appearance wherein is revealed cool determination. Through the biggest towns and the smallest villages there passed a great current of national brotherhood which swept away all remembrance of civil quarrels among the population as it did in Parliament. Workmen and masters, peasants and middle-class—the whole nation faced the enemy.

For a year this unity has not been shaken; nothing will weaken it.

If Germany counts on time to divide us, she is deceiving herself to-day just as greatly as a year ago. Time will not weaken the ties of the French family. It will but bind them yet closer together.

Every day Frenchmen of all parties and all religions are bringing their offerings to the Treasury, and hands which show the noble marks of daily labour and depositing at the banks their hardly-saved pieces of gold.

THE SUBLIME EXAMPLE.

Everywhere the country is showing the sublime example of but one thought and but one resolution.

The beauty of the people is clearly reflected in the Army.

That army, formed of the substance of the nation, at once understood the greatness of its role. It knows that it is fighting for the salvation of our race, our traditions and our liberties. It knows that the future of our civilisation and the fate of humanity are dependent upon the victory of France and her Allies.

Lost in her pride, Germany imagined a fickle France, impressionable, incapable of perseverance and tenacity. The people and the Army will continue to oppose to this calumny the reality of their quiet strength.

They will not allow themselves to be troubled neither by lying news which in the shadow tries to work on feeble souls, nor by the noisy pacific protestations of manifest enemies, or by the perfidious words poured into the ears of Neutrals by suspect agents.

The only peace which the Republic can accept is one that will guarantee the security of Europe, which will permit us to breathe, to live and to work, which will reconstitute the dismembered Motherland, which will repair our ruins, and which will efficaciously protect us against any offensive return of Germanic ambitions.

The present generation is responsible for France to posterity. It will not allow that trust which its ancestors confided to its passing care to be profaned or diminished.

France wills to conquer—she will conquer.

Official and Personal.

Lord Willingdon has consented to meet a deputation of the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality at Poona, on the 28th instant.

H. H. the Nizam reached Simla yesterday and arrived at Summer Hill at 12-30 p.m., under the usual salutes and proceeded to the Viceregal Lodge.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. George Hender-Geach B.A. (Wales), and M.A., (Cantab) to the Indian Educational service, as Principal, Peshawar Training College.

Mr. T. Bainbridge Fletcher, Imperial Entomolist is now at Coimbatore to investigate into insect pest.

Sir Dinshah M. Petit Bart, has accepted the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee of the XII Session of the Indian Industrial Conference.

HIGH COURT.

A CORRECTION.

Our attention has been drawn to an inaccuracy in the report of Lala Harnarayan and another v. P. D. Acharaya and others which appeared in our issue of Saturday. We are informed that defendants 4 to 7 were not restrained from taking part in the management of the Company.

PROBLEM OF SULTAN'S OPERATION

REASON FOR A WEEK'S DELAY.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, professor Israels, who recently operated on the Sultan of Turkey, in an interview published in the "Berliner Tageblatt," says that when he arrived at Constantinople on June 16 he found the Sultan in a very bad condition. The professor took a week to consider whether he would operate, not only on medical but also on political grounds, for in the event of the operation proving unsuccessful a change on the throne at the present moment would have great significance in Turkey, but as the Sultan could live only a very short time if not operated on, and in view of the great pains which his Majesty was enduring, the professor decided to operate. He removed from the Sultan's bladder two large stones, and the cure is now complete.

Professor Israels said that Constantinople hospitals are crowded with wounded.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN NAVAL DISASTER.

SEVERAL WARSHIPS SUNK IN BALTIC.

ATTEMPT TO LAND AT PERNAU FAILS.

ITALY AND DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

The German fleet after suffering serious losses has left the Gulf of Riga.

It has been officially announced from Petrograd that the Russians sank two German cruisers and eight destroyers and a British submarine sank one of Germany's finest dreadnoughts.

The Germans attempted to land troops at Pernau from four big barges. The Russian Militia, without the aid of artillery, exterminated the invaders and captured the barges.

The Danes, who witnessed the attack on submarine E 13, say the crew behaved with unexampled bravery, regarding the German shooting with contempt and refused to leave the submarine. The whole Scandinavian people accuse the German destroyer of manslaughter.

Italy's break with the Turks has created the deepest impression in Berlin. A telegram to Amsterdam asserts that it is feared in Germany that the entry of Italy in the Near East will seal the fate of the Dardanelles.

A British seaplane has sunk a Turkish transport in the Sea of Marmora.

M. Venezelos has accepted the premiership of the Greek parliament and apparently holds the portfolio of Foreign Minister as well.

Steady progress is reported in the various sectors of the Italian front, especially Carso, where the Italians have made useful captures.

The British Government has declared cotton contraband and has issued a statement giving figures showing that the importations to Scandinavia and Holland during the last three months have not been substantially greater than in times of peace. It is not anticipated the declaration will make any great difference to the countries concerned.

ARABS' HOSTILITY TOWARDS TURKS.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Reuter's correspondent at Athens mentions an official report by Djemal Pasha that assistance cannot be expected from the Arabs many of whom are openly hostile to the Government and are seeking independence.

GREAT RUSSIAN NAVAL VICTORY.

DEFEAT OF GERMAN FLEET IN RIGA.

ONE DREADNOUGHT, 2 CRUISERS, AND 8 DESTROYERS SUNK.

GERMAN FLEET SMASHED AT RIGA.

ENEMY'S SERIOUS NAVAL LOSSES.

LANDING AT PERNAU FRUSTRATED

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23.

The communiqué consisting of a bald announcement that the German fleet had left the Gulf of Riga was the first intimation of a great Russian naval victory, the details of which were subsequently announced in the Duma by the President, M. Rodzianko, leading to rejoicings throughout the city.

M. Rodzianko said that the German super-dreadnought Moltke, three cruisers and seven torpedo boats were sunk, whereupon the remnant of the German fleet quitted the Gulf.

The Germans attempted to land troops at Pernau from four big barges. The Russian militia, without the aid of artillery exterminated the invaders and captured the barges.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23.

A Naval communiqué confirms that the Russians sank two German cruisers and eight destroyers and a British submarine sank one of Germany's finest Dreadnoughts.

GRAVITY OF THE BLOW INFLICTED.

INVALUABLE AID BY BRITISH SUBMARINES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23.

Crowds are besieging the Admiralty to learn th latest news.

The blow inflicted on the Germans is of such gravity that it will compel the enemy to revise his plan for co-operation between the land and sea forces and will probably lead to the abandonment of further developments around Riga.

British submarines gave valuable aid to the Russian fleet which, from the shelter of the Great and Little Sound was able to harass and cripple and finally expel the enemy from the Gulf.

The losses of the Russians were extremely small and the efficiency of the fleet is in no way impaired.

The members of the Duma asked M. Rodzianko to congratulate the Navy on its splendid achievement and to convey to the Minister of War their compliments on the defeat of the invaders at Pernau by the local levies.

GERMAN FLEET'S HEAVY LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 22.

News from private but entirely trustworthy sources shows that the Germans in the recent operations in the Gulf of Riga suffered very great losses.

GERMAN FLEET LEAVES RIGA.

RUSSIAN LAND FRONT FIRM.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23.

The communiqué says the enemy's fleet has left the Gulf of Riga.

Our land front remains firm in the region of Riga and in the direction of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk, towards the West.

There has been no direct news from Novogeorgievsk since August, 20, but the latest information furnished by aviators shows that the situation of the fortress at nightfall of 20th was so difficult that there was no reason to hope that the garrison was offering further resistance.

The positions of the troops are generally stationary along the whole front. The enemy, since the 20th attacked obstinately in the region of Bielsk, and from Vlodava to Pichta, but was held by our counter-attacks.

ENEMY'S KOVNO OFFENSIVE CHECKED.

FIERCE ATTACKS REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 22.

A pause in the fighting on the Eastern front is indicated in the communiqué. The Russians are still holding back the Germans in the Baltic provinces, and have checked the enemy's offensive in the region of Kovno.

The Russians repulsed particularly fierce attacks in the region of Bielsk, which cost the enemy enormous losses.

ITALY'S BREAK WITH TURKEY.

DEEPEST IMPRESSION IN BERLIN

FATE OF DARDANELLES SEALED.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The importance of Italy's break with the Turks is measured by its probable influence on the Balkan situation.

It is believed that it will greatly strengthen the Allies' negotiations and help the difficult task in the Dardanelles.

Italy's grounds for declaring war are, first, the support which the Turks have given in the revolt against the Italians in Libya and secondly the prevention of the departure of Italian residents in Turkey, Smyrna and elsewhere.

The news has created the deepest impression in Berlin.

A telegram to Amsterdam asserts that it is feared in Germany that the entry of Italy in the Near East will seal the fate of the Dardanelles.

ENTHUSIASM OF PRESS AND PEOPLES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The entire Italian people and press enthusiastically endorse the declaration of war on Turkey, particularly on account of Turkey's flagrant violations of treaties.

ITALIANS' STEADY PROGRESS

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK BY AEROPLANES

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Italian communiqué reports further progress with air raids, bombs having been dropped causing havoc in the aerodrome at Aisovitza.

ROME, Aug. 23.

Steady progress is reported in the various sectors, especially Carso where we have made useful captures.

A squadron of Italian aeroplanes attacked at dawn the enemy aerodromes near Gorizia, bombarding it for half an hour. They returned absolutely unharmed in spite of a furious cannonade.

Then Austrian aviators replied by bombing the citizens of Udine, murdering five including women and a baby.

THE GREEK PREMIER.

M. VENIZELOS ACCEPTS OFFICE.

ATHENS, Aug. 22.

A momentous move took place in the Balkan situation to-day when M. Venezelos accepted the Premiership. He had an audience of the King and a perfect understanding was reached, his Majesty congratulating the new Premier.

The latter will present a list of the Cabinet appointments to the King to-night. Athens is *en fete*.

M. VENEZELOS TAKES FOREIGN MINISTER'S PORTFOLIO.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

M. Venezelos will take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the Greek Cabinet.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE ACTIVITY IN BLACK SEA.

PETROGRAD Aug. 23.

Russian torpedo boats have sunk a hundred sailing ships in the Black Sea.

BRITISH SEAPLANE SINKS A TRANSPORT.

PARIS, Aug. 22.

A telegram to the "Temps" states that a British seaplane has bombed and sunk a transport in the Sea of Marmora.

"WILFUL MURDER."

THE ATTACK ON E.13.

SCANDINAVIAN INDIGNATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 22.

The danes who witnessed the attack on E13 say the crew behaved with unexampled bravery. Every man was calm, regarded the German shooting with contempt and refused to leave the submarine.

The whole Scandinavian people accuse the German destroyer of manslaughter and of furious violation of neutrality by firing in the presence of Danish warships.

The newspapers demand that a protest be made to Germany who must apologise. The opinion is unanimously expressed that the Germans must have known what they were doing. Sweden's leading journal the "Dagens Nyheter" declares it was wilful murder, and was prompted by the uncontrollable desire to kill.

It is reported that the wireless apparatus of a Danish torpedo boat was damaged and one man wounded by the German shots.

THE CREW'S HEROISM.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

It is stated in Copenhagen that when a German torpedo boat started shelling the E13 the crew of submarine were standing on the bridge with arms crossed and singing.

THE ARABIC DISASTER.

FIFTY-SEVEN SOULS MISSING.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

It is officially announced that of those on board the Arabic twelve cabin passengers, six steerage and thirty-nine of the crew are missing.

AMERICA CALLS FOR EXPLANATIONS.

WILLING TO CONSIDER ANYTHING REASONABLE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

The American Ambassador in Berlin is asking explanations of the Arabic incident. Meanwhile the Government is ascertaining the facts fully. Some days are likely to elapse before the decision of the United States is taken

Undoubtedly the matter is viewed with extreme gravity. The officials frankly do not desire to break with Germany if it can be avoided with honour.

It is understood that the Government is willing to consider any explanation or apology Germany is disposed to give, although diplomatists are not hopeful that such will be submitted.

FOUR STEAMERS SUNK AND ONE BLOWN UP.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The steamers Daghestan, Carterswell, Windsor and the London steamer Cober have been sunk. The crews were saved.

The steamer William Dawson has been blown up and five lives lost.

PRINCE BUELOW TO REPLACE DR. HOLLWEG.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" at Roux says there is good reason to believe that Prince Von Buelow will shortly displace Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, as Imperial Chancellor, the Kaiser realising that the Allies will never negotiate with the man who described treaties as scraps of paper.

The marriage took place in London on the 18th instant of Mr. Bramley, Deputy Inspector General of Police, U. P. with Miss Sybil Vaughan [illegible]

COTTON CONTRABAND.

FRIENDLY ARRANGEMENTS WITH NEUTRALS

EXPORTERS NOT LIKELY TO SUFFER.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The British Foreign Office has issued a statement regarding the declaration of cotton as contraband and giving figures of imports of raw and waste cotton into Scandinavia and Holland for the last three months, as compared with the normal average importation for those three months.

The figures show that during those months the importation of cotton has not been substantially greater than in times of peace, and it may therefore be safely deduced, that apart from any other measures that have been taken, Germany has not, since May, received any considerable supply of cotton through those countries.

It is not to be anticipated that owing to the declaration of cotton as contraband there will be any great difference in the importation of cotton into the countries concerned, and there is no reason to suppose that American or Egyptian exporters of cotton will in future be in less advantageous positions than they have been during the last three months.

LIVELY TRENCH FIGHTING.

CONFLICTS WITH BOMBS AND GRENADE

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Paris communiqué says there were lively artillery duels and conflicts with trench weapons, bombs and grenades at different points of the front.

GERMAN DEFEAT IN THE VOSGES.

GROUND STREWN WITH DEAD.

PARIS, Aug. 22.

Feeble German attacks were defeated in Artois. There was also some fighting with large grenades.

The Germans in the Vosges attacked the crest of Sondernach but were completely thrown back. The ground was strewn with German dead.

GERMANY'S PEACE OVERTURES.

ABSOLUTE NEGATIVE REPLY FROM RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23.

M. Sazonoff informed a deputation of the Press that repeated attempts by the enemy to inaugurate a discussion for a separate peace between France and Russia, had met with an absolute negative.

The confidence of the Allies as to the attainment of their aims was in no way shaken.

INDIAN WOUNDED AT BRIGHTON.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The King and Queen and Princess Mary visited the Indian wounded at Brighton.

The King conferred a number of decorations.

After inspecting Lord Kitchener's Hospital their Majesties drove to the Pavilion and conversed with many wounded who were in bed.

The King and Queen then walkad on the lawn where the Indians were drawn up and the King conversed with animation with the recipients of honours and shook hands with them all.

ARMY Y. M. C. A. WORK FOR BRITISH TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

Letters just received from Basra report the arrival of Mr. L. A. Dixon and the beginning of Army Y. M. C. A. work for British troops in Mesopotomia. With the active co-operation of officers and men a well-equipped Soldiers' Club has been established in Basra. The extension of the work to other centres is a question of men and money. If funds are forthcoming, the National Council in India of the Y.M.C.A. hopes to send several additional secretaries

LONDON LETTER.

AFTER A YEAR OF CONFLICT.

READINESS OF BRITISH PEOPLE.

RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE TRADITION.

INDIAN PRISONERS WELL CARED FOR

After a brief retrospect of the year's war, our correspondent gives an interesting explanation of America's attitude in regard to its relations both with Great Britain and Germany, and the difficult situation President Wilson has to contend with.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The nation this week has been, carefully and solemnly, taking stock. Ordinary anniversaries are tiresome enough, but the 4th of August is a date which must stand out for all time, and the British people can certainly not be blamed for setting it apart. The specific national celebrations during the week have been of a kind to impress the world with a sense of England's deep seriousness and resolution. Nothing would have been easier than for the Government and the military authorities to set an aggressive and vainglorious time. But that temptation does not appear to have been felt in any quarter. At all events, if any one suggested what one may call a Kiplingesque festival, the idea must at once have been stamped upon. Neither in London nor any where else was display attempted. A demonstration, at which Mr. Balfour was the principal speaker, was held on the evening of the 4th at the London Opera House, and in the morning St. Paul's Cathedral was the scene of the Service of Intercession attended by the King and Queen. Both gatherings were singularly free from the note that is apt to spoil such celebrations. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London had given thought to the form of the anniversary service. It was immensely impressive; and I think that any member of a neutral nation who may have been present would have said that, as an expression of the national temper at the beginning of the second year of war, it was profoundly revealing and inspiring. In a different way this is true also of the Opera House Meeting. Mr. Balfour, who although not a great orator has a genius for such occasions, was the spokesman of the nation as well as of the Admiralty, and he made the kind of speech that is calculated to serve the cause of the Allies with the rest of the world. Many who heard it must have found themselves comparing his methods of thought and utterance with those of his immediate predecessor, and imagining how different a voice and tone would have been heard had the First Lord of the Admiralty been Mr. Winston Churchill.

THE YEAR'S RETROSPECT.

So fully have the main events of the year been recalled to readers everywhere that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon the elaborate anniversary surveys published in the English newspapers. At varying length the course of the war has been reviewed, and probably the German would be amazed at the almost universal cheerfulness displayed. There, he might say, are the English people, even in the black week of Warsaw, indulging in their absurd optimism and still predicting for themselves the ultimate victory that is already assured to Germany! But if the German reader is feeling thus, as undoubtedly he is, he would try to put to himself the main and governing facts, as Mr. Asquith would say, as they appear to us after this year of unexampled experiences. Germany has put forth her maximum strength, while the power of the Allies is steadily growing. Russia, it is true, has yielded her conquests in Galicia and fallen back in Poland; but her armies are all in being and her military force is unimpaired. With every week that passes England comes a step nearer to the playing of the decisive part on the Western front—with her new armies being brought into the field and her available labour all mobilized for the manufacture of munitions on a colossal scale. Italy, hitherto unchecked, is still pressing forward and is now joining forces with her Allies in the Dardanelles. And meanwhile the British Navy, increasing all the time in mass and ever tightening its grip of the

(Continued on page 8.)

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

enemy's coast and supplies, is keeping clear the seas of the world. Because the work is so silent the public is apt to overlook it. Because it is so overpoweringly successful, the naval men themselves chafe against the absence of adventure. But who shall attempt to measure, until the end, the marvel of what has been one on the water by the Navy that has preserved the life of England and the dominions? "A year of preparation; a year of conflict; a year of victory." These words "one who had the right to prophesy" predicted the course of events to Mr. Masterman at the outset. Prophecies heard on all hands in these days, though they are less dogmatic than they were twelve or six months ago. But Mr. Masterman's prophesy may be more accurate than most; and in any case, no one who has been through this anniversary week can be troubled with many doubts as to the position of England or the readiness of the British people, after the year of preparation, to shoulder the burden and pay the cost in anticipation of the year of victory.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Many people who had been watching, without any kind of misgiving, from the standpoint of the Allies, the increasing tension between Germany and the United States, experienced something of a shock the other day when they realised that there were questions at issue between England and America and that Washington and London were still exchanging notes. "America's Astounding Demand" was the headline of one London newspaper, not conspicuous for common sense in international affairs, while the "Morning Post," falling into the tone commonly associated with the "Spectator," wanted to have a little serious thought with our friends on the other side of the Atlantic. Well, the exchange of notes between Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Robert Lansing is not in present circumstances perilous. The Foreign Office in London and the State Department in Washington understand one another perfectly; and while President Wilson is engaged with the serious German complication, his Government, doubtless, will continue to submit representations to Great Britain on the subject of maritime practice in time of war. This is inevitable, and in the main it is altogether proper. The "Bombay Chronicle," I observe, has throughout commented with a certain severity upon policy, practice, and sentiment, and in taking this line it has been in harmony with a very strong body of English opinion. Perhaps, therefore, you will permit your correspondent, who recently had opportunities of testing American opinion in person, to indicate a few points on the other side. America is the chief of the neutral Powers and, of course, by far the greatest commercial country outside the European conflict. In this connection, two things must be kept in mind; (1) the only questions that can arise in these days between the United States and Great Britian are commercial questions; (2) the interests of the neutrals are the interests of peace, and it is the clear duty of the leading neutral to watch over all matters that are affected by the policy of the belligerents and to place on record any incident that seems to violate established usage or any regulation that appears to conflict with international law.

"DOLLAR DIPLOMACY."

This is what the State Department of Washington has been doing; and since the only questions at issue are commercial questions, the American notes to Great Britain have the appearance of documents inspired by "dollar diplomacy," designed to protect the American pocket in a crisis which means life and death to the peoples of Europe. But at a closer view we may see that this is a misconception. The rights of neutrals have been secured in the same manner as other Departments of international law and usage (recently so outrageously treated); and the day may come when the old world will be grateful to the United States for not neglecting this part of its task,—a part after all, that is intimately related to the life and well-being of that half of the human race which is not at war. As for President Wilson's special responsiblity, that is, if I mistake not, more correctly understood since the issue of the Lusitania notes than it was before. Mr. Wilson's position and resolution are, I think, perfectly clear. He is the head of a nation which so far has stood outside the orbit of European affairs. His Government, like the whole American people, inherits a tradition of non-intervension in European disputes—that has been hitherto an essential part of the Mourse doctrine.

A POLITICAL DEMOCRACY.

The United States is a political democracy organised for peace and almost totally unprepared for war. Its people are fundamentally anti-militarist, and, I think, that any variant of European militarism,—whether German, French or Italian,—would be fatal to the conception of democracy for which they stand. If they have a contribution to make to the future of human society, it is something that cannot be expressed in such terms, and in consequence, they wish to see the conflict in Europe brought to a conclusion without involving the structure of American civilisation. Further, there is the tremendous fact that the United States is no longer homogeneous. It is made up of elements drawn from every nation in Europe. No President, confirmed with the peril of intervention in Europe, could hope for a united public opinion. He has to take into account the presence in the Republic of a huge population of German origin and traditions; and to recognise that, for America, war in Europe would be accompanied by some measure of civil strife at home. His situation, in a word, is immensely more difficult than that of any other ruler in the world. Most of us have taken our part in criticising President Wilson; but the time may be near when we shall all be able to agree that his presence at the White House, must be reckoned one of the world's greatest mercies. And meanwhile let us not forget the United States is rendering assistance to the Allies which cannot be estimated and which it would be almost impossible to overrate.

INDIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

News of the Indian troops at the front comes meagrely in these days. Now and again a correspondent remembers them; still more rarely, as in the description of the affair near Ypres officially given the other day, we get a few details. More meagre still, necessarily, is our knowledge of what is happening to the Indian prisoners of war in Germany. We may, therefore, accept with gratitude the report just sent to Sir Edward Grey by the American Ambassador in Berlin. It has been drawn up by Mr. J. B. Jackson, who, a few weeks ago, visited the Indian camp prepared for French Mahomadon prisoners. It is an excellent report, and gives, one is glad to see, a very satisfactory picture of the Indians in captivity. No doubt, the enemy is anxious that all possible consideration should be shown to prisoners belonging to the non-European possessions of the Allies, but even so, this assurance of their good treatment is exceedinly welcome.

THE PRIDE OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

Reproduced from the "Graphic."

The Queen Elizabeth in action at the Dardanelles.

REGENERATION OF RUSSIA.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN

(Later than the Mail.)

Mr. Lloyd George spoke on Aug. 5, at the National Eisteddford of Wales, which was held at Bangor. The audience in the great pavilion numbered something like 10,000 of his fellow-Welshmen, says the "Daily Mail."

Mr. Lloyd George said he had come down for a pleasant afternoon at the national gathering, but on his arrival a letter was placed in his hand from a disappointed local competitor who inquired whether he could get a job in the munition works. (Laughter.) As there were more unsuccessful competitors than successful he hoped to go back with quite a large army of munition workers. Bards might also help to swell the munitions army. Laughter.)

Continuing, he said: "I have no anxiety as to the ultimate issue of this terrible conflict. (Cheers.) There are dark clouds rolling up in the east. I view them with anxiety but not with dread. I can see a ray of hope in the dark horizon, the regeneration of the great people of Russia. Our enemies do not understand what they are doing in the east. Their mighty cannons are hammering and shattering the rusty bars that have fettered the soul of Russia. Look at Warsaw. What is happening behind that? The Russian people are shaking themselves free of the stifling debris. Their mighty limbs are preparing with a new spirit and a new hope for a new land.

"Austria and Prussia are doing to-day for Russia what their military ancestors did for France. They are hammering the sword that will destroy them. (Cheers.) They are freeing and unshackling Russia, and let them beware of what happens. I have no fear of the end of this war, none. But our duty in it becomes clearer and clearer every day. The weight of the world is on Great Britain's shoulders, and if we are over-weighted we shall sink out of sight and our freedom goes."

A Surat telegram states:—Mr. Manibhai Hargovind, B.A., LL.B., the son of Rao Bahadur Hargovind Harnarayan, the Dewan of Radhanpore died on the 16th instant.

KAMGAR HITAWARDHAK SABHA.

PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES BY LORD WILLINGDON.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon graced a special meeting of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha held last evening at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute, Lower Parel. One of the main objects of the meeting was the presentation of letters of thanks and certificates of merit on behalf of the Government to some leading members of the Sabha as well as to some prominent mill-jobbers and operatives who had helped the authorities in the dissemination of correct reports regarding the position of the Allies in the great war and in dispelling the effects of baseless rumours amongst the illiterate and backward labouring classes of the city.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived at the Institute at about 5 p.m. and were welcomed at the entrance to the hall by Messrs. H. A. Talcherkar, S. K. Bole, K. R. Korgaokar and other leading members of the Sabha, as well as by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Presidency Magistrate, who had arrived a little earlier at the meeting.

When their Excellencies were seated, a batch of little mill-hand children sang songs in Marathi, welcoming the august guests of the evening and praying to God to shower His choicest blessings on them both.

Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, in welcoming their Excellencies on behalf of the Sabha, assured Lord and Lady Willingdon that the labour population regarded the occasion as an unique event in their history and were most grateful to their Excellencies. This was the second time that the mill-hand population of the district had been favoured with a sympathetic visit from their Excellencies. In September last year their Excellencies had passed through the streets of Parel exchanging kindly words with the mill and factory labourers.

Mr. Talcherkar said they all hoped that their Excellencies' interest in the mill-hand population would increase and in course of time tend to the amelioration of the lot of the classes for which the Sabha was struggling.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE SABHA'S WORK.

Mr. S. K. Bole, Hon. Secretary of the Sabha, then gave a brief sketch of the work of the Association, in the course of which he mentioned that the mill operatives in this city who roughly number about two lakhs, consist mainly of backward communities of Marathas, the depressed classes, the Hindustanis and Mahomedans. These flock in large numbers to Bombay giving up their agricultural pursuits and join the ranks of mill and factory labourers. In the city of Bombay they badly miss the open country life of their villages and owing to over-crowding and insanitary housing they become victims to various diseases. The drink evil further victimises them. The ubiquitious Marwadi and Pathan usurers have a perpetual hold over them. With a view to mitigate these evils, Messrs. B R. Nare, H. A. Talcherkar, and S. K. Bole, founded in 1909 the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha, with the following main objects:—viz., (1) to give relief to workmen in indigent circumstances, (2) promote education among them by means of night classes and instructive lectures, (3) weaning them from harmful customs, (4) finding them help in time of stress and amicably settling their disputes between them and their employers, (5) promoting temperance among them, (6) rendering them legal help whenever necessary and similar efforts in the amelioration of their condition generally.

On the outbreak of war last year, when there was panic amongst the illiterate population of the city and the sudden rise in the prices of food-stuffs added to the trouble, the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha lost no time in organising a band of volunteers,—mostly leading jobbers, talimwallas and others, to check fanciful canards and to prevent in a large measure the general exodus of frightened people from the city.

The Sabha was grateful for the great services done to them by his Excellency in requesting mill-owners to keep mills going during the war crisis and in recommending the opening of grain shops in mills.

The Sabha was also grateful to Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, and other officials for their constant sympathy.

In conclusion, the Sabha fervently prayed that the devastating war may soon come to an end and victory crown the arms of our beloved Emperor and his Allies.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency, who on rising to address the gathering, was received with prolonged cheering, said:—

Gentlemen, I should like in the first place to thank Mr. Talcherkar very much indeed for his most interesting speech in greeting us here this afternoon, and also Mr. Bole for the interesting report which he has read to us. They both refer to the various rumours that had been going about the bazaar during last year, and I think Mr. Talcherkar—in fact both—remarked that the Governor's visit—with Lady Willingdon of course—had a very very quieting effect on the whole of the city. They further said this, and I think it was Mr. Talcherkar who made this remark, that his Excellency made an observation to certain people that if by any chance the Emden did come along he would probably get the shot first and they would be in comparative safety, and that the observation had a great quieting influence on the whole city. Let me tell you, gentlemen, that I am afraid that from information I have received during the past few months the effect of that sage and assuring observation was rather different. I was informed not so very long ago that people came to the conclusion that the Governor did not really stay in the Government House at Malabar Hill, at night, but when the dusk fell he disappeared to some distant part of the town and when the dawn broke he came back. (Laughter.) However, that may be, you may be quite sure of this that our interests lie with you. We are most anxious in every way—I hope we shall be able to prove it during the next two and a half years of our service amongst you—to help the working classes in this country. (Hear, hear.) If they are doing their best just as much as we are trying to do, and so long as they co-operate, from the highest to the lowest, towards the main end, which is common good of the people, then I think we shall have done something if at the end of the next two and a half years we have achieved some improvement in the condition of the working classes. (Applause.)

BAZAAR RUMOURS.

Gentlemen, I have come amongst you this afternoon to perform a very pleasant task, namely: to thank all the large working class population in this city for the patriotic support they have given to Government in this great struggle, in which the whole Empire is engaged, by quietly and courageously carrying out the duties of their various occupations, and in this way giving my Government the most valuable assistance in our administration in these anxious times. I am fully aware that your minds from time to time have been seriously exercised by the quantity of rumours which daily are produced in the bazaar, rumours which most of them do more credit to the fertile imagination of their authors than to their desire to adhere to any principles of truth and veracity. But I am glad to feel that the possible effect of these rumours on your minds has been greatly diminished by the splendid and devoted work which many gentlemen have done amongst you since the war began, in explaining to you all the real reasons for our entering upon this war, and giving you the truth with regard to its present progress and situation. To these gentlemen to-day I wish as head of the Government to give my special thanks, and assure them that we appreciate very fully the great services they have rendered us during the past year. In this connection I would first mention the names of Messrs. Talcherkar, Bole and Koregawkar, who have led in this campaign and to whom I shall have great pleasure in presenting on behalf of my Government letters acknowledging their services. These three gentlemen have been ably assisted by a large number of others, who have been of the greatest assistance in arranging meetings of mill-hands and in co-operating in every way to spread an atmosphere of calm and to impart correct information to the mill-hands. Among the gentlemen, who have been most prominent in this work, are Mr. Harischandra L. Kavle, Mr. Najmuddin Chedan. Master, Mr. Damodhar B. Padwal, Mr. Vinayekrao K. Bole, Mr. Vishwanath S. Bole, Mr. Shivram V. Patel, Mr. Giridhar B. Nare and Mr. Ramchandra J. Avadh. I shall also have great pleasure of handing certificates to a large number of volunteers from mills, and workshops, jobbers, masters and the like who have rendered help in organising meetings. These certificates run as follows: "This certificate is presented by order of his Excellency the Governor in Council in recognition of services rendered to Government in 1914-1915."—and I trust that the recipients will treasure them as evidence of the appreciation of my Government of their good efforts among their fellow workmen.

Before concluding, let me say to you that while thanking you all for your assistance in the past, I am confident that I shall receive your help and co-operation in the future. We may have to go through dark days, but the sun will shine through the clouds. I ask you all to look forward with me confident that the future will secure freedom and justice for all nations of the world, and better, happier conditions for all classes of the people of this country. (Applause.)

His Excellency's speech was then translated to the audience by Mr. K. R. Korgaonkar in Marathi.

The presentation of Certificates and Letters on behalf of the Government, then took place at the hands of her Excellency Lady Willingdon, who as well as Lord Willingdon shook hands with each recipient.

Their Excellencies were then garlanded and presented with flower bouquets by a little Maratha girl.

Mr. Vasantrao A. Dabholkar then moved a cordial vote of thanks to their Excellencies for kindly gracing the occasion and demonstrating their sympathy with the lot of the mill-hand population in a practical manner. Mr. Dabholkar also thanked Mr. S. M. Edwardes for his unfailing courtesy to and sympathy with the backward Maratha communities and their leaders.

Munshi Vali Ulla having seconded the vote of thanks, it was passed with acclamation.

A vote of thanks to the Committee of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mechanics' Institute for lending the use of their hall for the meeting and the singing of the National Anthem, brought the proceedings of the evening to a close.

MAN WHO HELD A FORT.

HERO OF THE CAMEROONS CAMPAIGN

(Later than the Mail.)

With reference to the affair in the Cameroons in which three Englishmen and a handful of natives routed a greatly superior German force, the fuller circumstances are told in an interesting letter from Mr. Fitzpatrick, the political officer, who was in the fight, to the father of Lieutenant Derek Pawle, who commanded the British force and who fell in the engagement. The letter, which is dated May 1, says:—

"Your son Derek and I were attacked in the little fort here at dawn, the day before yesterday. We had a British N.C.O. and some forty native soldiers and police. The enemy came on, some 300 soldiers, 16 Europeans, and 4 maxim-guns. We had a good idea they were coming, and your son, who was officer commanding the troops, could have withdrawn his little force and retreated.

A HERO'S DEATH.

"No thought of the kind suggested itself to him. He opened fire on the enemy at once and we had a heavy action from 5 a.m. till noon, the enemy using three of his guns continually and making repeated attempts to get his infantry up to the assault. Soon after noon he stopped firing and at 4-30 p.m. drew off altogether.

"Your son was shot through the head very soon after the start of the action. He dropped at once and did not suffer at all. When he was killed he was in the act of getting the men to fire at the right range, going from loophole to loophole constantly in the bravest possible manner. He smoked a cigarette all the time and set a great example of courage and selflessness to us all.

"He was a dear fellow, with whom I have been very closely associated for the last six months. I buried him in the fort in the afternoon—we could not go outside—the enemy had a gun trained on the gate and a lot of people less than 800 yards away. I said the 'Our Father,' and 'Hail Mary,' and 'Gloria,' and the psalm 'De Profundis.' I took off his ring and his stars from his shoulder-straps and his whistle, and I shall send them to you."

SCHOOL FOR MARRIED HINDU LADIES.

VISIT BY H. E. LADY WILLINGDON.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a visit at noon yesterday to the school for Married Hindu Ladies, which is being conducted under the honorary principalship of Mrs. Shevantibai Nikamlu, in the rooms of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood at Girgaum Back Road. Her Excellency, who was accompanied by Capt. Goldie, A.-D.-C., arrived shortly after noon and was cordially received by Mrs. Nikamlu. Mr. and Mrs. Greeves, Mrs. Orr and Mrs. Turner also turned up at the school soon after her Excellency's arrival. Lady Willingdon visited each of the classes, making sympathetic enquiries from the honorary teachers about the progress of the pupils. After the inspection, her Excellency, was conducted to the central hall, where some of the pupils gave some nice recitations, which seemed to please the august visitor exceedingly. Mrs. Sirur sang a solo on the sitar, which was also highly appreciated.

Mrs. Nikamlu then gave a brief account of the origin and progress of the classes. The school, she said, had been started in 1913, and was attended by ladies of all castes and ages. The oldest lady is 50 years of age and the youngest is 20. In addition to teaching English, general knowledge, as fell as knowledge of needlework, Indian music and home nursing, is imparted. In connection with Lady Willingdon's Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund, the ladies of the school had organised a sewing circle and sewed 500 garments at one time. The classes seem to be very popular with higher class Hindu married ladies of the city, who, would otherwise have forgone the benefits of education, as they are averse to attending ordinary schools. Her Ejcellency, who spent nearly half an hour in the school, expressed herself as greatly pleased with the whole movement and wished the institution every success. The ladies sang the National Anthem before her Excellency departed.

H. E. the Governor dined with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles last night at the Bombay Club, and subsequently witnessed the Rifles' Boxing Tournament at the Skating Rink.

BULGARIA'S ATTITUDE.

M. RADOSLAVOFF'S OFFER TO THE ALLIES.

The correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" at Salonica had an interview with M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, who expressly denied that Bulgaria was ready to march at the side of Austria and Germany, or to lend to Turkey the co-operation of Bulgarian arms, says Reuter's Paris correspondent. It was equally untrue, he said, that Bulgaria was waiting for a propitious moment to fall on the back of Serbia.

With regard to the negotiations with Turkey, he declared that they were confined to a simple discussion of interests in respect of the question of the railway from Dedeagatch to Mustapha Pasha, and that this meant that the reports concerning the cession of Adrianople to the Bulgarians were fantastic. M. Radoslavoff, continuing, said:

"If Serbia fully realised her own interests she would see that her entry into Albania, as well as the occupation of Durazzo by her troops, is for Bulgaria a very favourable factor. We consider that Serbia, exhausted and impoverished, will not be able to assume with success and continuity the administration of the territories which she has conquered or which are ceded to her. I repeat that if victory finally belongs to the Triple Entente, and if Serbia realises what are her own interests, she should eventually consent to discuss with us the question of Macedonia. Let her be thoroughly convinced henceforth that we are in no way hostile to her definite access to Adriatic ports, but that, on the contrary, we are entirely disposed to favour to the full her action in this direction, provided that we receive in that connexion compensation. Afterwards a favourable treaty of commerce and a substantial Customs entente, the prelude, perhaps, to other more comprehensive ententes, would permit Bulgarians to export their products through Siberian Adriatic ports, while Serbians would be able to pass part of their products through Bulgarian ports on the Aegean Sea."

After having said that Bulgaria before acting awaited the reply of the Quadruple Entente to the Bulgarian Note, in which the national claims were set forth, M. Radoslavoff declared:

"We know that we shall not always remain neutral. We cannot yet say with whom we shall side, but we know more or less in what direction our energies will be directed. We shall fight solely in accordance with our national interests. We wish to tear up the odious Treaty of Bucharest which we signed with the knife at our throats, constrained and forced, and not in the plenitude of our judgment.

"The Quadruple Entente, which loudly declares that it is fighting for rights might, can obtain our assistance if it secures from Serbia the restitution to us of that part of Macedonia which is our land and our property, which is the flesh of our flesh, and the blood of our blood, and thus close the open wound in our side."

During the week ending 21st instant out of 62 deaths registered at the Surat Municipal Office 7 deaths were from plague.

The list of subscriptions to the 4 per cent. Government Loan in the Central Provinces is very small and few districts are represented.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

INCREASE IN ENTERIC.

MOTION FOR ENQUIRY.

UMARKHADI JAIL SITE.

MAJORITY IN FAVOUR OF RECREATION GROUND.

An Ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon when a large number of items on the August Agenda were disposed of. There was very little discussion of a contentious character, and item after item was taken and passed through the Corporation. The Corporation was engaged with the question of utilising the Umerkhadi Jail site for the purposes of a recreation ground. Dr. Meisheri who moved that the ground should be allotted as a playground was opposed by Mr. Orr, who thought that it was a terrible waste of money to use a costly site for this purpose. His motto was "economy". It was, however, decided to place the matter for their consideration before the Open Spaces Committee.

The question of Frere Bridge was another important matter and it is proposed that the new bridge shall be wide enough to carry tramcars. It will also be provided with staircases for the convenience of the railway passengers who wish to go to the Grant Road Station. The public is a long suffering body and this question ought to have been taken up long ago. It was decided to refer the matter to the Roads Committee.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved that the by-law relating to milch cattle stables proposed to be substituted for the existing by-law No. 9 of the By-laws under section 461 (f), (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act be approved and Government be asked to sanction it. The proposed by-law runs as follows:—"A license-holder shall cause the floor of every stable to be paved with impervious material approved by the Commissioner and sloped with a gradient of not less than 1 in 48 to the satisfaction of the Commissioner so as to prevent any soakage into the ground of filth."

Dr. Sukhia said the proposed change in the by-law was a very desirable one.

Dr. Meisheri seconded the proposition which was carried.

ENTERIC FEVER IN THE CITY.

Dr. D. B. P. Master moved:—(a) That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report the total number of enteric fever cases notified and the number of deaths that have occurred in the City in each year from the year 1900 to 1914. (b) If the prevalence and mortality of this fever have been found to be gradually increasing, what are the cause or causes of such increase? (c) The locality or localities in which it is more prevalent. (d) Are there any inherent defect or defects in the localities in which it is found to be more prevalent and what are the measures by which they can be remedied?"

Dr. Master said it was desirable that the Corporation should know the causes which had led to an increase in the number of enteric fever cases. The Health Officer should also inform them as to what steps were being taken with a view to its prevention.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, drew attention of the Municipal authorities to certain portions of the Nepean Sea Road where there were certain cases of typhoid. He was told that the drains were not in proper order, and he hoped that the authorities would put them in order. There were several cases of late and that has been the case since the last seven or eight years. Every year there have been cases of typhoid fever

Dr. Sukhia said that one most important thing had been omitted from Dr. Master's motion, and that was, which were the premises in which such cases of typhoid had occurred. There were premises with open drains and premises with closed drains. Only localities will not determine the question of typhoid. If they took Bhuleshwar and Phanaswadi for instance, there were many houses in which the different systems of drains were used. Unless this most important point was brought out the statistics will be of very little use. He, therefore, moved an amendment to clause C adding the words "with or without the open or closed system of drainage."

Dr. Moses said that as the discussion was going on on unscientific lines, he was going to speak a few words. Formerly it was said that Indians were not subject to typhoid fever. It has however, been found out that the Indians were as rife to it as the Europeans. It was an acknowledged fact that typhoid fever existed here since the last many years. Only better clinical methods and diagnosis brought this fact out. The question of closed or open drains was unscientific. Typhoid fever was as prevalent in 1900, as it is now. Only improved methods have brought it out more prominently. The Health Officer's report will be, perhaps, that the disease was not a new one, but had existed since many years. It was prevalent everywhere in India.

Mr. Wacha said he spoke only as a layman where so many doctors were discussing the question. Formerly typhoid was called by another name. The nomenclature then was "water-bone-disease." The same was the case with many other fevers. He doubted whether after the report from the Health Officer they would be any the wiser.

Dr. Master in replying said that in his college days typhoid was a rare disease. Whereever there was a case, the students were specially invited to see it when he was a student. It was a very rare disease then, and there was no doubt that the figures had mounted up considerably since then. A report was necessary before taking any action. Insanitation was the prime cause of this disease, whether it was caused by a deposit of kutchra or putrid matter, did not matter.

The motion was carried together with the amendment, as suggested by Dr. Sukhia.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

Dr. P. H. Meisheri moved:—That in view of the fact that the Jail at Umerkhady is proposed to be removed elsewhere, the Commissioner be requested to ascertain and inform the Corporation whether Government will be pleased to hand over the site of the Jail to this Municipality for being maintained as a recreation ground for the public, and, if so, on what terms."

Dr. P. H. Meisheri said it was a very good site for a recreation ground.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr said he was sorry to find himself in opposition to the other members in this matter. He would oppose the proposal to utilise the Umarkhadi Jail site for a recreation ground because the site was on one of those high grounds which were peculiarly advantageous for residential quarters. This site should be laid out for residential quarters to relieve the excessively congested surrounding area. He was very much against using the site as a recreation ground because they had got to reduce the density of population in what was one of the most congested localities in the city. Everywhere they were looking for new grounds with a view to relieve the congestion and they should not throw away the opportunity they now had of utilising the site for residential purposes. If they used up for recreation grounds the few areas that were still available for residential purposes they would not be making a good use of their opportunity.

Mr. H. P. Mody said he was not very much convinced by the argument advanced by Mr. Orr, who said they could not have a recreation ground if it was a valuable site. He (the speaker) was of opinion that in thickly-populated localities they had no choice left but to take advantage of an opportunity like the present, when it occurred, irrespective of the question whether the site was valuable or not. Here they had a site which was quite good for the purposes of a recreation ground and they ought to make a representation to Government to the effect that the site was a desirable one for a recreation ground and that it should be made over to the Corporation to be used for that purpose. He moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Open Spaces Committee for an early report.

Dr. D. B. P. Master seconded the amendment.

Mr. A. Whyte said the question of the new site for the jail was still under the consideration of the Government and until that question was decided it was hardly worth while to discuss the matter at present. He agreed with Mr. Orr's contentions.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said the Corporation had no definite policy about open spaces. Whenever the question of a vacant plot of ground had come up before them they had failed to arrive at a definite statement of policy and had decided differently on different occasions. He would like to know how Mr. Orr could consistently say that low-lying grounds which he did not think good for residential quarters were good for the purposes of a recreation ground. If low-lying grounds were unhealthy did they want to kill children by setting those spaces open for the purposes of recreation? He repeated the time had now come when they should decide this question, for what happened at present was this: that they always said there was no ground available for recreation purposes and when they did get one they said it was too valuable to be used for that purpose and that it should therefore be used for residential quarters. The city was crying out for open spaces and the Corporation was doing nothing in the matter. It was doubtful whether they would have many more open spaces in the future as land in the city was fast being built upon. When they had such a plot available they must consider whether they should have it at the price of Rs. 4 or 5 lakhs.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said he was not in favour of the amendment. The original proposition appealed to him, and it would be a good thing if they got the land for nothing or cheap from the Government as it was required for the purposes of a recreation ground. If the matter was referred to a Committee and the Committee delayed the report, the Government might dispose of the site by the time the Committee came to a conclusion. He therefore preferred the original proposition which asked them to go straight to Government with a request that the site should be handed over to the Corporation on special terms or a nominal rent as the object for which it was intended was one which appealed to all.

Mr. Orr said he had suggested low-lying grounds for the purposes of recreation because they would be less dangerous when so used than if they were used for residential purposes.

Mr. J. B. Petit said they must look out for recreation grounds for congested localities and when they did get a suitable site for the purpose they should not fail to make use of it. It was no use referring the matter to the Committee and he thought the Corporation would do well to accept Dr. Meisheri's proposition.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said Mandvi had been very unfortunate in the matter of open spaces, and that locality should be treated with that consideration which had hitherto not been extended to it. They must have the site even if it cost a good deal.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar said they had long been in search of a site for a recreation ground in Mandvi and the proposed removal of the jail gave them an opportunity to ascertain on what terms they could have the site from Government. He would vote in favour of Dr. Meisheri's proposition, which committed them to nothing.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji was in favour of having the site for a recreation ground but he thought the matter had better be referred to the Committee.

Dr. Gaya supported the original proposition.

Dr. Meisheri said the present was a very good opportunity for getting a site for a recreation ground for Mandvi. They would be delaying the matter by referring it to the Committee and the Government might dispose of the site before the Committee made its report.

Mr. Mody's amendment being put to the vote was carried. It was next passed as a substantive proposition.

INDICATOR LIGHTS IN TRAM LINES.

The Corporation then considered Dr. Jehangir Cursetji's motion to the following effect:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to invite the attention of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company to the inconvenience caused to the Tramway passengers in finding the stopping stations during night time and to request them to arrange without further delay to provide indicator lights at these stations.

"That the Commissioner be also requested to invite the attention of the Tramways Company to the understanding subject to which the sanction of the Corporation was accorded to the standing compartments in tram cars, viz., that the cross-bar arrangefor the entrances to the standing compartments would be improved so as to facilitate ingress and egress, and to request the Company to carry out the undertaking in respect of a few old cars in which the proposed improvement has not yet been made."

The mover of the proposition said that it was very difficult for tramway passengers on a dark night to find out the locality where they were to get down. It was absolutely impossible to find this out unless there were lights on the posts indicating the position. He hoped that the Tramway Company would meet the Corporation in that respect. There would not be much difficulty.

The proposal was passed.

The next item was a proposition from Dr. Sukhia that the Commissioner be requested to include in his future Administration Reports information as to the annual expenditure involved in the repairs and renewals of each of the Municipal motor cars and wagons since their purchase together with the names of the manufacturers of the cars and wagons and the original cost of their purchase.

The Commissioner thought that if he incorporated all the information that Dr. Sukhia had asked the Annual Administration Report would be too bulky. As it was, the Annual Report was too full of figures. It was an enormous mass of figures. If the names of the makers of the different cars were put there, that would mean a fine advertisement. The details already given in the Report were quite sufficient. It was essential that the Administration Report should not be weighed down with useless information, and mass of details.

Mr. Wacha and Mr. Navalker agreed with the Commissioner.

Dr. Sukhia in reply said that the reason why he had asked for this information was that a car which had cost Rs. 8,000 had taken Rs. 1,800 in repairs. He, therefore, asked whether it was a particular make of car. He modified his motion now that separate cost of repairs should be given in the Annual Administration Report.

The Corporation rejected the proposal,

FRERE OVERBRIDGE.

The Corporation gave consideration to a letter from the Commissioner relating to the Frere Overbridge at Grant Road stating that:

"The Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, has intimated that the Frere Overbridge at Grant Road is in a weak and therefore dangerous condition owing to its longitudinal girders having become corroded through smoke and that the Railway Company accordingly propose to rebuild it at an early date. The bridge is at present 45 feet in width and the narrowness of this connection between the important Grant and Lamington Roads on the East and the Tardeo, Gowalia Tank and Harvey Roads on the West causes inconvenience to traffic. It may be necessary to carry the tram lines to connect with Gowalia Tank Road over this bridge, as, although the Kennedy Bridge gives a better line for tram connections, it may not be possible to widen that bridge for some time. Even, however, if the trams are not taken over this bridge it is desirable to take the opportunity to widen it slightly, and to improve the gradient by extending the approaches by a small extent. The Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, agrees to the proposal provided the Municipality bear the additional cost due to the widening, and I do not think it is possible to make the Railway Company bear the cost of this. It is proposed only to add 6 feet to the bridge which will be carried on cantilevers on the North side, making the total width 51 feet, and the roadway 45 feet. The lengthening of the approach on the East side will not involve any expense for acquisition, a new retaining wall having to be erected and on the South side, a small extension of the present wall. On the Western approach, there will be no expenditure on the North side, except the cantilevers for the footpath, and the small extension of wall. On the South side, the extension of the retaining wall will entail the closing of the entrance of the existing low-level road, and it will therefore be necessary to acquire properties and the acquisition of a small strip of vacant land abutting on the low-level road. The Railway Company will construct staircases on the East and West approaches in the North side which will facilitate access to Grant Road Station. The people living on the South side of the approach have asked for a similar staircase, but the Railway Company are unwilling to provide it as it will not lead to their station, and I do not think it will be sufficiently useful to render it necessary for the Municipality to provide it at present. From the estimates submitted by the B. B and C. I. Railway for the work it will be seen that the amount chargeable to the Municipality aggregates Rs. 63,004 which the Executive Engineer considers to be fair. The cost of acquiring the properties and vacant land is estimated at Rs. 37,687. The total cost to the Municipality will therefore amount to Rs. 1,00,691, and I request the sanction of the Corporation to the proposed widening and extension. In the event of the Corporation approving of the proposal I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 1,00,691 from Surplus Cash Balance for the purpose pending the inclusion of the amount in a subsequent loan."

On the motion of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit it was decided to refer the matter to the Roads Committee.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 23.

The hounds met to-day, at the Yeroda Post Office. Quite a large field turned up including Mr.. and Mrs. Turner-Greene, Mrs. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Williamson, Miss Anderson, Mr. Keating, Major Collins, Mr. McEwan, Capt. White, Mr. Vansitart, Captains Archdale and Adam R. H. A., the Master and several others. At 6-30 the Master moved the hounds down the Master moved the hounds dawn the the road and drew the west-ward end of the Yerroda covert which proved successful as the covert held a fine strong jack who went off at a great pace with his mask to the Sisters' Hill. The hounds appeared to be considerably spread out but this was largely due to one hound, Freeman, going away with a tremendous lead at the start.

We had a very nice gallop of some five and twenty minutes over an excellent country though the nullahs were rather stony. Freeman tackled the jack but the game little fellow managed to carry on another quarter of a mile before he was finally pulled down in the open. Practically the whole hunt was to view, so there was not very much hound work. Had the leading hound not been on his brush the whole time he would have given us another ten minutes. It was, however, a very nice gallop and quite a good point which must have been quite five miles and a good seven as hounds ran.

The Brush was awarded to Mrs. Hatch and the Mask to Mrs. Turner Greene.

The Master then decided to try the Sisters' Hill for a fox and we were soon lucky enough to find one but he headed at once for the Sisters' Hill and though the Master and the hunt orderly did their utmost to head him, he slipped past and got on to the hills. The Master came to grief just at this time, his horse coming down in a nullah but was unhurt. After following the crest line to the eastern Sister he left the hill and gave quite a nice short gallop across th plough but got away from us into the middle hill. so the Master decided to whip the hounds off.

POONA FANCY BAZAR.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Aug. 23.

The Fancy Bazar, in aid of the Womens' Branch of the War Fund for the Lady Hardinge War Hospital to be held on the 7th and 8th proximo in the Council Hall will be opened by her Excellency Lady Willingdon. Some of the stalls will consist of articles made by the students of the Female Training College and there will be a grand display of Indian embroideries, brassware, pottery etc. The Bazar will, it is understood, be reserved for ladies only, on the 8th September from three to five in the evening.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been out of Bombay and on my return have been reading up the issues of the "Chronicle" which I had missed. In the copy of the 26th ultimo I find a trenchant letter from "Salus Populi" on "Judicial Appointments." The letter is very timely as some appointments are soon to be made or are in the making. It would be good if Government would take to heart the words of "Salus Populi" which are after all, what every one in Bombay says who is competent to form an opinion on the subject. You Mr. Editor, should not hesitate to raise your voice to put a stop to any further "jobbery." We have had enough of the latter in the past. Now that we have in the "Chronicle" a fearless champion of the public good we may be confident that if any "jobs" are again to be foisted on us they will not be tolerated in silence. But I think we have no fear of this kind of thing being done under the regime of Lord Willingdon whose great popularity is based on the goodwill and affection of the people which he has earned by their solicitude for their welfare. His Excellency will see to it that all appointments made during his tenure of office fulfil the two requirements in such cases, (1) adequate merit and experience and, (2) communal representation. The first requisite is obvious and the second is important especially now. It should be easy to find men who satisfy both conditions. It is noteworthy that in the Police Court Bench all communities are represented except the Parsi and in the Small Causes Court all except the Indian Christian. If Government will devote a little attention only to the matter there is no lack of suitable material to select from and we shall be spared further painful revelations of judical incapacity,—

Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

THE BELGIAN CLAIM.

MR. G. K. CHESTERTON'S APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will grant me space to say a few words about the Belgians still in Belgium. The admirable efforts of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium are going a long way to avert famine, but if the million-and-a-half destitute Belgians are to be kept alive the National Committee must have yet further support. The only conceivable cause of doubt in the matter must lie in a mere weariness in well-doing, produced not by any intellectual difficulty but by such wholly unintellectual things as time and fatigue. I think, therefore, the best way of preventing any possible neglect of so great a matter is to repeat once more the great truths upon which rested the whole original claim, not so much on our sympathy as on our common honesty. The simplicity and enormity of the Belgian story can best be set forth, perhaps, in four truisms, all toweringly self-evident.

First, of course, the mere badness of the story is almost too big to be held in the mind. There have been stories of a woman or a child actually robbed of reason for life by the mere ocular shock of some revolting cruelty done in their presence. There was really a danger of something of the kind paralysing our protest against the largest and, by the help of God, the last of the crimes of the Prussian Kings. The onlookers might have been struck into a sort of gibbering imbecility and even amiability, by the full and indefensible finality of the foul stroke. We had no machines that could measure the stunning directness of the blow from hell. We could hardly realise an enormous public act which the actor did not wish to excuse, but only to execute. Yet such an act was the occupation of Belgium; almost the only act in history for which there was quite simply and literally nothing to be said. Bad history is the whole basis of Prussia: but even in bad history the Prussians could find no precedent and no palliation: and the more intelligent Prussians did not try. A few were so feeble-minded as to say they had found dangerous documents in Brussels, as if what they had done could possibly be excused by things they did not know when they did it. This almost piteous lapse in argument was, however, covered up by the cleverer Prussians as quickly as might be. They preferred to stand without a rag of reason on them than with such a rag as that. Before we come to the monstrous material suffering, there is in the existing situation an abstract unreason, nay an abstract insanity, which the brain of man must not bear. A nightmare must not abide to the end. The tiniest trace of Prussian victory that remains will make us think of something which is not to be thought of: of something like the victory of the beasts over mankind.

Second, it must be remembered that this murder has been done upon a people of such proximity and familiarity that there cannot be any mistake about the matter. There is some shadowy justification for the comparative indifference to the wrongs of very remote peoples: for it is not easy for us to guess how much slavery shocks a negro or cannibalism a cannibal. But the inkeepers and shopkeepers of Ostend felt exactly as the inkeepers and shopkeepers of Dover would feel. We have to imagine a pre-historic cruelty coming suddenly upon a scene which was civilised and almost commonplace. Imagine tigers breaking out of the Zoological Gardens and eating all the people in Albany Street; imagine Red Indians exhibited at Olympia literally scalping every passer-by from that place to Hammersmith Broadway: imagine Jack the Ripper crowned king of Whitechapel and conducting his executions in broad daylight outside the Tube station at Aldgate; imagine as much as you can of what is violent and contradictory in an over-turn of all modern life by troglodytes; and you are still falling short of this fearful Belgian scene in that familiar Belgian scenery. It is idle to talk of exaggerations or misrepresentations about a case so close to us. Chinese tortures may not be quite so fantastic as travellers tell us; Siberia may not be so desolate as its fugitives say it is: but we could no more invent such a massacre in Belgium than we could a massacre in Balham. The things of shameless shame that have been done are something worse than prodigies, worse than nightmares, worse than devilries; they are facts.

Third, this people we have heard of daily have endured this unheard of thing; and endured it for us. There are countless cases for compassion among the bewildering and heart-rending by-products of this war: but this is not a case for compassion. This is a case for that more working minimum of a sense of honour that makes us repay a poor man who has advanced his last penny to post a letter we have forgotten to stamp. In this respect Belgium stands alone; and the claims even of other Allies may well stand aside till she is paid to the uttermost farthing. There has been self-sacrifice everywhere else; but it was self-sacrifice of individuals, each for his own country; the Serbian dying for Serbia, or the Italian for Italy. But the Belgian did not merely die for Belgium. Belgium died for Europe. Not only was the soldier sacrificed for the nation; the nation was sacrificed for mankind. If we even privately utter a murmur, or even privately grudge a penny for binding the wounds of so solitary and exceptional a martyr, we ourselves shall be something almost as solitary and exceptional. We shall perhaps be nearest to the state of that unspeakable sociologist who persuaded his wife to partake of a simultaneous suicide; and then himself cheerfully lived on.

Fourth: If there be anyone on this earth who does not find the final success of such crime more than the mind can bear: if there be anyone who does not feel it as the more graphic since it walks among the tramway lines and lamp-posts of a life like our own: if there be anyone who does not feel that to be caught napping about Belgium is like being caught robbing one's mother on her death-bed; there still remains a sort of brutal compassion for bodily pain, which has been half-admitted here and there even by the oppressors themselves. If we do not do a great deal more even than we have already done, it may yet be said of us that we left it to the very butchers of this nation to see that it did not bleed to death.

I therefore plead for further help for the Members of the National Committee who have taken this duty upon themselves. All subscriptions can be addressed to the Treasurer at Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, or to Local Committees where they have been formed.—Yours, etc.,

G. K. CHESTERTON.

Overroads,
Beaconsfield, Bucks.
5th August, 1915.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INTERPELLATIONS BY MEMBERS.

(News Bureau.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 22.

At the meeting of the Provincial Council to be held on the 25th instant, the Hon. Mr. Bishundutt Shukul will ask what steps Government have taken to improve the rural water-supply, and to constitute villages or circle unions and also village panchayats, in accordance with the Government of India's resolutions of 23rd May 1914 and 28th April 1915. He will also ask whether any scheme has been prepared for the education of girls on popular lines and for a tabular statement to be laid on the Council table showing the percentage of provincial income, exclusive of Imperial grants, spent on various administrative departments.

The Hon. Sethnathmal and Raja Jawahir Singh will both ask whether Government will introduce legislation to declare the impartibility and inalienability of zamindari estates. Raja Jawahir Singh will also ask a number of questions relating to forest grievances.

The Hon. Raja Bahadur Raghojirao Bhonsle will ask whether the time has not arrived for extending the duration of recent settlements in selected areas to thirty years in accordance with the Government of India's intentions and whether Government will issue instructions to Settlement Officers to confine themselves in consideration of real assets in fixing rents and rental value.

Both the Hon. Raja Bahadur and the Hon. Mr. Dixit will ask a series of questions about the insufficiency of accommodation in colleges and what Government's intentions are to remedy this defect.

Mr. Dixit will also ask about the desirability of nominating a representative of the independent medical profession to the Council, when the Medical Registration Bill comes up for consideration and if that be impracticable at present, as there is already an expert on the Council, to postpone consideration of the Bill until it is practicable. He is asking some other questions too.

STORY OF A BOGUS DETECTIVE OFFICER

HOW HE CAUGHT A TARTAR.

(News Bureau.)

BARODA, Aug. 23.

One Mr. Desai, a Government clerk in Navsari was going to Katiwadi on Thursday last with a friend. On the way they were met by one Govindji who posed himself as a Detective officer and said he had to serve a warrant from the British Court on Mr. Desai. Mr. Desai persuaded the officer to accompany them back to Navsari and serve the warrant there. Reaching Navsari, however, they suspected the identity of the so-called detective and managed to take him to the Bazar-gate chowki and handed the man to the police. In police inquiry it was found that Govindji had posed himself not only as detective officer but had also cheated people many times by posing as Fouzdar, Inspector, Sub-inspector etc. It was also found that his real name was Dadabhai and he belonged to Baroda. The man is now under police custody in Navsari where further enquiries are being made.

LAHORE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 23.

A warrant of arrest has been issued against Mehta Nandkishore, one of the accused before the Special Tribunal in the Lahore Conspiracy case but subsequently discharged for want of evidence. The man has not yet been arrested.

"THE NAYAK" AND PRESS ACT

SECURITY-DEPOSIT DISPENSED WITH

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

At the Central Police Court, yesterday before Mr. Keays, Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Panch Cowri Banerji, Editor of the Vernacular newspaper "Nayak," appeared to explain why a security deposit for that journal should not be made in terms of the Press Act.

Before, however, he could say anything, the Magistrate observed that he himself had read the passages, which the police had termed as objectionable, but he could find nothing wrong in them nor did the Censor object to them. So he was pleased to exempt the paper from making the deposit. The Magistrate further observed that he knew the Editor as an experienced journalist and expected that nothing wrong would appear in the paper while it was under his management.

WAR ANNIVERSARY IN LONDON.

THE EMPIRE'S VOW.

THE KING AND HIS PEOPLE AT PRAYER.

MR. BALFOUR'S STRIKING SPEECH.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE.

Aug. 4, the anniversary of Britain's declaration of war with Germany, was made the occasion of Intercession services and patriotic meetings throughout the British Empire. In London the King and Queen and Queen Alexandra drove through crowded streets to St. Paul's Cathedral, where they united with people of all classes in offering solemn intercession for the success of the British Armies. No troops lined the route and no regimental bands played. The King came very, very close to his people.

Massed in thousands, men and women waited outside Buckingham Palace. Mounted constables edged them back to the causeway, but just before the royal procession started an inspector rode forward and with eloquent gestures invited the people to close inwards. It seemed plain that a royal wish had inspired this change, and that the King wished his subjects to be very near him on this day of profound national significanse.

The King and Queen rode in an open carriage. His Majesty wore the khaki uniform of a field-marshal. He looked grave, but resolute and confident. The Queen was wearing a dress of Saxe blue with a light hat.

(Later than the Mail.)

All along the route to St. Paul's Cathedral people cheered and waved their hats, but only soberly; and all along they were permitted to come in very close to the carriage. There were many Belgian officers in the crowd. They came smartly to the salute as the King passed, and these salutes were returned with royal courtesy. Great numbers of British soldiers waiting for their orders for the front were also in the streets. Their salutes expressed something with a far deeper meaning than military observance. A continuous cheer of especial warmth was raised for the wounded who drove to the service and for the kindly-faced nurses who went with them.

The Premier, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Balfour, and nearly all the members of the Cabinet attended the service in St. Paul's, as well as representatives of Britain Allies and a host of the nation's leaders, including Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, and Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for Australia. Other members of the Royal Family were also present, as well as many officers and a number of wounded soldiers.

The choir of St. Paul's was assisted by that of St. Peter's, Eaton-square. After the hymn "Rock of Ages" had been sung, the Archbishop of Canterbury gave an address based on the text: "Watch ye, stand fast in the Faith, quit you like men, be strong."

THE PRIMATE'S ADDRESS.

The Primate spoke of the change that the year had brought to the national life. He said in this grave hour the women of the Empire were contributing service which manhood could not rival, but it was to man that the actual words of the text referred. He spoke of those who he should have called quite ordinary men who had passed straight from the prosaic paths of common life to the men with a dauntless courage on the Ægean precipice or in the shell-swept trench, offering their lives with simple devotion. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

The Bishop of London offered prayer for the people of Great Britain, and the service ended with the singing of the National Anthem.

On the stroke of twelve business was suspended on the Stock Exchange, and the House joined in singing the National Anthem.

AN EMPIRE'S RESOLVE.

In every corner of the Empire the British nation pledged its faith in the justice of the cause of the Allies and prayed for peace with honour. In every town and village the following resolution was put:—

That on the anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war this meeting records its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, addressed a crowded and enthusiastic meeting at the London Opera House. The huge building was crowded, hundreds being unable to gain admission. A large number of wounded officers and soldiers were present.

Lord Crewe presided, supported among others by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Russian Ambassador, the Belgian and Serbian Ministers, King Manoel, Queen Amelie, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Duchess Rutland, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Duke of Devonshire and Sir George Reid.

The entry of Mr. Balfour, accompanied by Sir Robert Borden and Lord Crewe, was the signal for a great outburst of cheering. The meeting opened with the singing of the National Anthem by Mme. Clara Butt, the audience joining heartily in the last verse.

Lord Crewe said the nation's firm determination was to look neither to the left nor to the right until actual victory was achieved. He stated that Lord Kitchener was unable to be present owing to official duties.

HIS CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Balfour received hearty cheers, the audience rising and singing "For he's a jolly good fellow."

He said he should attempt no historic survey, but would confine himself to the crowded months that filled the year which had just drawn to a close. He thought some morals might be drawn from the past. He did not need to tell them that the resolve of the nation to pursue this great controversy to the end was not only unshaken but was stronger now than it was a year ago. (Cheers.) He did not require to tell them that not only was the nation's resolve unshaken but that their confidence in the ultimate result was even more sure than it was in the earlier days of this titanic contest. Rather would he dwell upon some of the reasons which made him take that view.

Why did he feel so confident? Twelve months ago he would have expressed the hope that German calculations were mistaken, that truth and justice still meant something—(cheers)—that the most elaborate system of manufacturing confidence, manufacturing falsehoods and manufacturing great armies,—admirably equipped and great as they were—did not necessarily rule the world, and that he had a firm belief in the eternal trend in the direction of justice, righteousness and ultimate peace. (Cheers.)

That all could have been said a year ago, but now they could say that with all the painstaking ability of our enemies there was no miscalculation in this war which they had not made except as to the value of munition and great guns. Everything was based upon the immediate knock-out blow which they were prepared to deal against a relatively unequipped force of an unprepared enemy. He did not say the calculation was stupid. All he said was that it was not accomplished. (Cheers.) It was was not nearly accomplished.

FAILURE OF GERMAN PLANS.

On the west as well as on the east front all the carefully prepared plans of the German General Staff had one and all completely failed. (Cheers.) Had they foreseen how the war would go we could be quite sure that a man would have been moved, not a soldier mobilised, not a life lost between the Ural Mountains and the Bay of Biscay. Unfortunately for them and for the whole world they did not foresee.

They wholly miscalculated and they have plunged us and civilisation in a war which has no parallel in the annals of mankind.

An enemy which had miscalculated for a year might perhaps miscalculate until the end of the war. (Cheers.) He thought it would.

His second ground for confidence was in the Allies. Each knew that not only the fortunes of the world but the fortunes of his own particular State were bound up irretrievably with the success of the whole.

TRIBUTE TO FRANCE.

Reviewing what the Allies have done, he said that France's feats of arms up to this moment had won the praise and astonishment even of those who knew France best and who had hoped most from her. (Cheers.) Of all the German miscalculations was there a worse one than that?

Never in its great and most glorious days had the French Army shown more of those great qualities of heroism and dash and powers of attack, and those necessary to resist attack, than it had shown in the last twelve months. (Cheers.)

And Russia! He knew no spectacle more moving than that presented by this contest between man and munitions now going on in Eastern Europe. (Cheers.) Was there ever greater heroism than that shown by the Russian soldiers? (Cheers.)

What about ourselves? Had we played our part? Were we playing our part in this world tragedy? He had no hesitation in the answer which he proposed to give.

The right decision was come to in the first instance, and in his opinion they might search the records of history in vain before they found a more critical decision. It was the critical moment of civilisation, and the decision taken by the Government of Great Britain at that time, in his judgment, saved civilisation. (Cheers.)

If Britain had not joined in the great struggle all the anticipations of Germany would have been accomplished, more than accomplished.

Why did he say that? He asked them to picture what the condition of Western Europe and the Mediterranean would have been if the German Fleet had ridden triumphant in the North Sea, the Atlantic, and the Mediterranean when war broke out and afterwards. He did not believe a struggle would have been possible for our Allies. Look at it as they would, the possibility of carrying on the war depended, as it was depending, on the British Navy. (Cheers.)

WHAT THE FLEET HAVE DONE.

He was not belittling any of the great deeds done or yet to be done by those with whom we were fighting when he said that the whole basis of this struggle depended absolutely upon the fact that through all these months the Allies had the superiority at sea, and that superiority was secured to them by the British Fleet. (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour paid a tribute to the Mercantile Marine. He said that one miscalculation by the Germans was that by their system of piracy they would not merely destroy but would frighten. (Laughter.) They had not destroyed as much as they hoped, and they had not frightened at all. (Cheers.)

He was told there were some—he did not think there were many—who took the view that we had fallen short of what might have been expected. We never professed to be masters of a great standing army. We said we could send 100,000 to 160,000 troops. That offer was gratefully accepted. What had happened? If he were not mistaken, the casualties were three times the original force we said we would send, and yet that force was now far stronger than ever and growing daily in strength.

What we had done did not fall short but far exceeded what was originally expected from us, and what we had done was only part of what we were going to do.

THE TWO NAVIES.

MR. BALFOUR ON OUR ACHIEVEMENT.

A REPLY TO GERMAN BOASTS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The First Lord of the Admiralty has addressed the following letter to Mr. Tuohy, of the "New York World":—

July, 31, 1915.

Dear Mr. Tuohy,—

I am obliged to you for showing me a copy of the communication from Count Reventlow entitled "A Year of Naval Warfare," which has just been published in the "New York World." I am not quite sure that I comprehend the purpose with which it has been written, but in accordance with your desire I am making a few observations upon its contents.

The introductory paragraph calls for no comment from me. Count Reventlow explains why the German Fleet was not completed during the 15 years which have elapsed since the first Navy Bill, and recounts some of the political miscalculations of the German Government through which, as he believes, the German Fleet in the North Sea has been put in a position of numerical inferiority. These are points on which perhaps Count Reventlow speaks with authority; in any case they only concern his own country. But when he incidentally declares that England "desired to attack Germany," he blunders into a controversy where he will hardly receive so respectful a hearing. The world, though he may not know it, has long made up its mind as to who is the aggressor in the present war; and I should have thought it hardly worth his while to repeat such charges outside the limits of the German Empire.

The main purpose, however, of Count Reventlow's communiection is to praise the performances of the German Fleet; and certainly it is no purpose of mine to belittle the courage or the skill of the sailors composing it. I doubt not that they have done all that was possible both in the honourable warfare to which doubtless they were inclined, and in the dishonourable warfare required of them by their superiors. But what, in this the first year of the war, have they accomplished by either method? He tells us that we—the British—have failed to induce the German Fleet to come out and fight us—and certainly we have. So far the German Fleet has thought it wise to avoid engaging a superior force, and I am the last person to blame them. But this surely is hardly to be counted as a triumph of either tactics or strategy; it is a military exploit which, however judicious, would be well within the competence of the least efficient fleet and the most incapable commander.

FAILURE OF THE HIGH SEA FLEET.

The truth is that the German High Sea Fleet has so far done nothing, and probably has not been in a position to do anything. At the beginning of the war we were told that by a process of continual attrition it was proposed to reduce the superior British Fleet ship by ship until an equality was established between the two antagonists. The design has completely failed. The desired equality is more remote than it was 12 months ago; and this would be true even if certain extraordinary mis-statements about such small actions as have occurred in the North Sea had any foundation in fact. He tells us, for example, that in the skirmish of August 28, when some German cruisers were destroyed, the English squadron suffered heavy damage. This is quite untrue. He tells us, again, that in the skirmish of January 24 last when the Blucher was sunk, the British lost a new battle cruiser (the Tiger). This is also untrue. In that engagement we did not lose a cockle boat. I do not know that these mis-statements are of any great moment. But for the benefit of those who think otherwise, let me say that in no sea fight, except that off the coast of Chile, has any ship of the English Fleet been either sunk or seriously damaged.

WAR ON CIVILIANS.

Apart from these purely imaginary triumphs, the only performance of German warships in the North Sea on which Count Reventlow dwells with pride and satisfaction is the attack by some German cruiser on undefended towns in Yorkshire. This exploit was as inglorious as it was immoral. Two or three fast cruisers came over the North Sea by night; at dawn they bombarded an open watering-place; they killed a certain number of civilian men, women, and children; and, after an hour and a half of this gallant performance, retired to the safety of their own defended waters. Personally, I think it better to invent stories like the sinking of the Tiger than to boast of such a feat of arms as this.

But in truth, if anyone will examine Count Reventlow's apology for the German High Sea Fleet, he will find that it amounts to no more than praise of German mines and German submarines. There is no doubt that German mines, scattered at random and with no warning to neutrals, have been responsible for the destruction of much neutral shipping and of some vessels of war. The first result is deplorable; the second is legitimate. Mine-laying is not, indeed, a very glorious method of warfare; though, used against warships, it is perfectly fair. But something more must be said about submarines. Anybody reading Count Reventlow's observations would suppose that submarines were a German invention and that only German foresight had realized that their use would necessitate a modification in battle fleet tactics. But this truth has been among the common places of naval knowledge for years past, and was no more hid from Washington and London than from Berlin and Vienna. What was new in the German use of submarines was not their employment against ships of war, but their employment against defenceless merchantmen and unarmed trawlers. This, it must be owned, was never foreseen either in Washington or London. It is purely German. But Count Reventlow is profoundly mistaken if he supposes that, during the year which has elapsed, these murderous methods have affected in the slightest degree the economic life of England; what they *have* done is to fix an indelible stain upon the fair fame of the German Navy.

SEVEN FUNCTIONS OF A FLEET.

If any one desires to know whether the British Fleet has during the last year proved itself worthy of its traditions, there is a very simple method of arriving at the truth. There are seven, and only seven functions which a fleet can perform:—

- It may drive the enemy's commerce off the sea.
- It may protect its own commerce.
- It may render the enemy's fleet impotent.
- It may make the transfer of enemy troops across the sea impossible, whether for atttck or defence.
- It may transport its own troops where it will.
- It may secure their supplies, and (in fitting circumstances) it may assist their operations.

All these functions have so far been successfully performed by the British Fleet. No German merchant ship is to be found on the ocean. Allied commerce is more secure from attack, legitimate and illegitimate, than it was after Trafalgar. The German High Sea Fleet has not as yet ventured beyond the security of its protected waters. No invasion has been attempted of these islands. British troops, in numbers unparalleled in history, have moved to and fro across the seas, and have been effectively supported on shore. The greatest of military Powers has seen its colonies wrested from it one by one, and has not been able to land a man or a gun in their defence. Of a fleet which has done this we may not only say that it has done much, but that no fleet has ever done more. And we citizens of the British Empire can only hope that the second year of the war will show no falling off in its success, as it will assuredly show no relaxation of its efforts.

Pray believe me, yours faithfully,

ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

KEEN PRICES IN RAZORS.

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BY THIS MAIL We received a small consignment of Razors and have marked these at specially attractive low prices. The enormous demand for Razors by the British Army and the Allies has kept the Sheffield Factories working night and day and as a result a shortage in stocks has become inevitable. The makes advertised here are all well known and popular and are guaranteed qualities.

Ford and Medley the "Stellite" Razor unequalled in India. Price Rs. 4-14 each.
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Ford and Medley, the "Sunny" Razor, No. 717, tortoise shell Handle. A Dandy Shaver. Price Rs. 3-8 each.
Ford and Medley the "Shenton" Razor used mostly by the Military. Price Rs. 2-8 each.
Ford and Medley, the "Sibarite" Razor, Sheffield made, a clean shaver. Price Re. 1-8 each.

The "Swedish" Razor, a popular make, with fine steel blade. Price Re. 1-4 each.
Wilkinson Army Razor, made by the famous Wilkinson Sword Company. Price Re. 1-15 each.
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EDUCATION IN EGYPT.

REMARKABLE RECORD OF PROGRESS

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

According to the "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent education is making vast strides in Egypt. A glance at the statistics reveals a most remarkable record of progress. Whereas in 1890 the Public Instructions Budget stood at but Le 81,000, last year it had reached Le 5,25,000. In the former year the number of pupils, who attended Government schools was under 10,000, but a quarter of a century's application to the task of popularising the acquisition of knowledge has resulted in the State not only owning 198 schools of every description, but also supervising and controlling 4,500 private schools. The attendance at all these schools to-day has risen to just short of 30,000 of whom, be it noted about 10 per cent. are girls.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1915-16.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

At yesterday's meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University, the Budget estimate for 1915-16 was considered. Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, President of the Board of Accounts, in moving that the budget be passed said that their opening balance this year was Rs. 60,631 and closing balance on the 30th June 1915 was expected to be Rs. 39,306. There was no reason to be anxious about the finances of the University. Referring to the Government of India grant to the University he said that Government had been very generous in the past, but of late they were not receiving what they expected from the Government. The University had become much wiser than five years ago and they must not look for financial assistance elsewhere.

Sir Asutosh was followed by several speakers, some of whom dissociated themselves from the remarks made by Sir Asutosh about the Government of India.

Sir Asutosh in reply said that he did not attack the Government. What he said was that they had expected more from Government but they did not get enough. In conclusion, he said that in 1904 when the University Act was passed the University was purely an examining body, in 1915 that University was the only teaching University in India. It was not as good as he wanted it to be, what he still wanted it to be, as they had got neither money nor men.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

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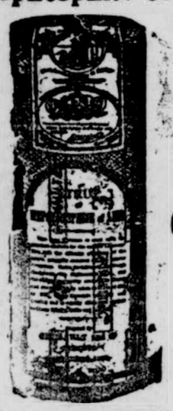

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SMALL STATES IN GERMANY'S WAY.

REVELATIONS OF BELGIAN GREY BOOK

(Later than the Mail.)

The Belgian Government has issued a Grey Book containing diplomatic correspondence relating to the war. Most of the despatches merely confirm facts already known, but one, sent by Baron Guillaume, then Belgian Minister in Paris, on February 22, 1913, records an interesting conversation between the Minister and M. de Margerie, of the French Foreign Office, who had asked whether the reorganisation of the Belgian Army was not inspired by the fear that Belgian neutrality might be violated by France.

Baron Guillaume replied that Belgian armaments were no more directed against France than against Germany, but were intended to prevent Belgium from becoming, as she had so often been in the past, the battle-ground of Europe. President Poincaré had assured him that the French Army would never take the initiative in violating Belgian neutrality.

On April 2, 1914, Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister in Berlin, reported to the Minister of Foreign Affairs (M. Davignin) that Herr von Jagow, the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, wanted to conclude an arrangement with France and England at the expense of the Belgian Congo. In a conversation with M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, Herr von Jagow alluded to this question, and when M. Cambon suggested that Belgium should be consulted, Herr von Jagow replied: "No, because the arrangement will have to be carried out at the expense of Belgium."

Herr von Jagow added that Belgium was not rich enough to develop the Congo, and went on to say that small European States, in view of the changes that were going on in Europe to the advantage of more powerful nations, and also in consequence of the development of economic forces and means of communication, could not maintain the independence they had hitherto enjoyed, and were destined either to cease to exist or to gravitate in the orbit of some Great Power.

The French Ambassador replied that these were not at all the views of France, nor, so far as he knew, of England; that he still considered certain agreements were necessary for the development of Africa, but, in view of the opinions expressed by Herr von Jagow, he felt that it was impossible to arrive at an understanding.

Herr von Jagow thereupon hastened to say that he had merely expounded his personal views, and that he was speaking as a private individual and not as Secretary of State in conversation with the French Ambassador.

EX-M.P.'S ARREST IN BROOKLYN.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY IN ENGLAND

Lincoln, former Liberal member of Parliament for Darlington, and self-confessed double spy, is safely under lock and key in New York, so cabled the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail" on August 5. He was arrested at Brooklyn last night and placed in gaol pending extradition proceedings on charges of forgery preferred against him by an English firm.

Lincoln arrived here on February 8. Five days later he betrayed certain things which he believed he knew to the German Embassy which, presumably through the agency of a Scandinavian diplomat, cabled the information to Berlin.

Berlin acknowledged the cable two days later, and the German Embassy wrote a very nice letter of thanks to the fugitive M.P. Unfortunately the letter contained no money. As Lincoln complained to me when he visited the "Daily Mail" office in an endeavour to prove that he had been badly treated by the British authorities, the Germans gave him most liberal advice as to how he could make a living in America, but forgot to supply him with funds. They urged him to go on a lecturing tour for the Truth Society, the League of Neutrality, the Friends of Peace, and other associations they have formed for the purpose of bamboozling the American public, but Lincoln said he was disinclined to attract the attention of the American authorities in this way to his presence in the country, fearing expulsion as an undesirable alien.

For some weeks past he had been desperately hard up. He had been vainly canvassing American newspaper offices with offers to sell them anti-British information. He has also written a book, which will appear shortly.

The arrest of Lincoln was on a charge of forgery. The arrest was made on a warrant issued by a United States judge, which alleged that the forgery took place in England in connection with a bill discounting transaction. In the ordinary course prima facie evidence will have to be given against the prisoner in the New York Extradition Court to justify his transference to England to stand his trial.

Ignatius Timotheus Trebitsch Lincoln is the Hungarian Jew whose revelations in the early part of June created a great sensation. Writing in the "New York World," he claimed to have a complete knowledge of the workings of the German spy system in England.

At the Kyd Police Court on Saturday the hearing was resumed in the case in which P. L. Causely is charged with having committed forgery for the purpose of cheating in respect of several arms and ammunition. Some more witnesses were examined, after which the case was further adjourned.

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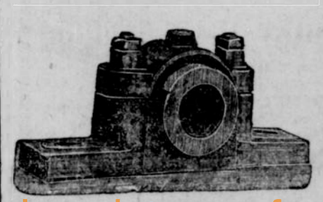

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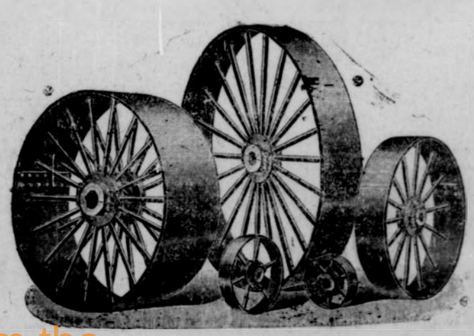

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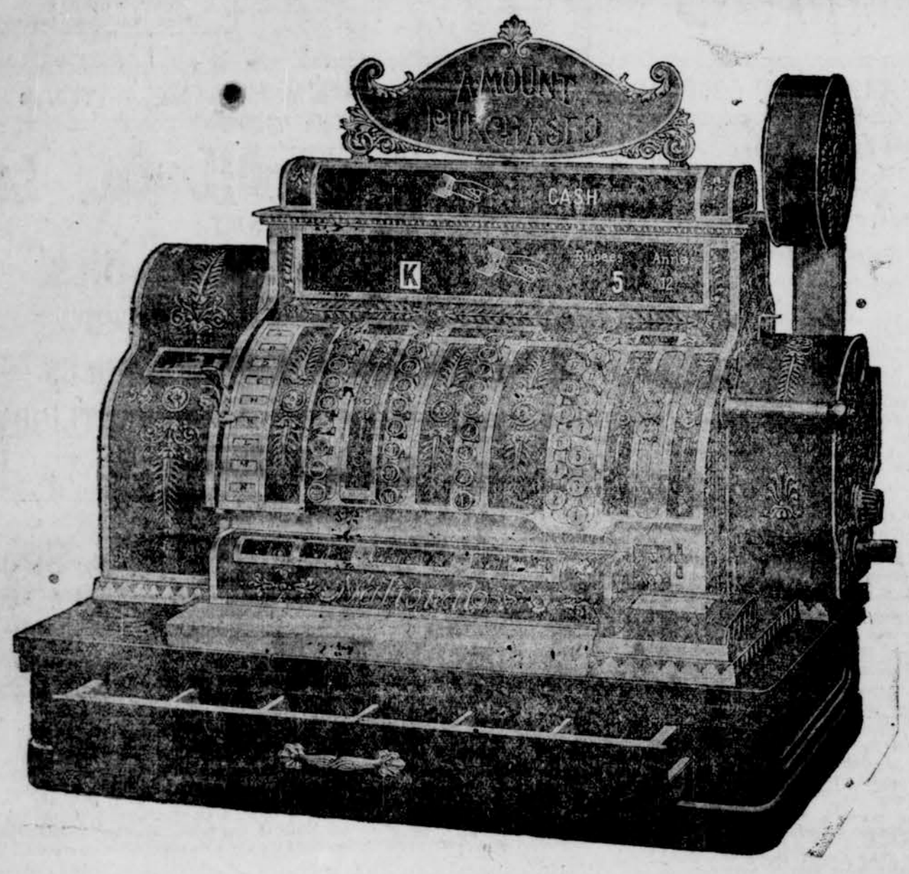

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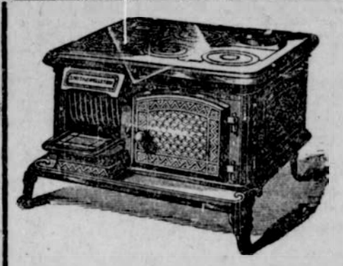

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